The New-York Times.

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UNANIMITY OF THE WHOLE WORLD
IN OPINION
OF A PREPARATION FOR THE SICK AND HEALTHY.

REPORT TO THE NEW-YORK ACADEMY OF MEDICINE,
PRESENTED BY THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY THE PRESIDENT OF THIS INSTITUTION,
FOR THE EXAMINATION OF HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT BEVERAGE OF HEALTH.

EMPEROR NAPOLEON III. ORDERS THE INTRODUCTION OF HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT INTO ALL THE MILITARY HOSPITALS OF FRANCE.

THE ACADEMY OF MEDICINE OF PARIS.

UKASE OF H. M. THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.

MR. HOFF'S AUDIENCE WITH THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA, AND HIS DECORATION WITH THE GOLDEN CROSS OF MERIT.

THE KINGS OF PRUSSIA, DENMARK, HOLLAND HONOR MR. HOFF AS A BENEFACTOR TO SUFFERING HUMANITY.

HIS EXCELLENCY GOV. R. E. FENTON INDORSES HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT BEVERAGE OF HEALTH.

APPROVAL FROM NEW-YORK CITY.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 12, 1866.

MR. HOFF, DEAR SIR: In reply to your inquiry as to the action taken by the *Academy of Medicine* in reference to Hoff's Extract of Malt, which was submitted to it for examination some weeks since, I have to inform you that the Committee of three to whom it was referred with *directions* to report upon it, *took the matter into careful consideration*, and on the 6th inst. *a majority of the Committee* presented a report thereon, of which the *following* is an extract:

This letter and the following report are signed by the Chairman of the Committee, Dr. John H. Griscom.

REPORT TO THE NEW-YORK ACADEMY OF MEDICINE.

"The Committee have ascertained to what they consider *a sufficient* extent the INGREDIENTS of the article, and also its MODE OF PREPARATION, and they have reason TO BELIEVE that it *differs* in some marked PARTICULARS from the usual preparations of malt, known under the names of BEER, ALE AND PORTER, and THEY BELIEVE IT CALCULATED TO ACT AS A MILD TONIC, and to a certain extent as a NUTRIMENT in some cases, in which the ordinary malt liquors might not be found to agree, *especially in consequence* OF THE MODERATE QUANTITY OF ALCOHOL it contains in comparison with them, and they feel justified in RECOMMENDING it to the profession for trial in appropriate cases."

CONTRACT WITH THE MILITARY HOSPITALS OF FRANCE.

During the Schleswig-Holstein War Hoff's Malt Extract was used for the first time in the *military* hospitals, and has shown there such surprising effects upon the exhausted sick and soldiers that the attention even of the Emperor Napoleon was attracted to it. After the trials in the Paris military hospitals during March, April and May, 1865, Dr. Laveran, *Chief Physician of these dispensaries*, reported to the Minister of War, *that Hoff's Malt Extract is a good analeptic, that it is an alimentary substance in many chronic cases, and that it is therefore invaluable to have at one's disposition this liquid, which is* MORE *nourishing than tisanes and* LESS *stimulating* THAN WINE, &c. These favorable results induced the Emperor Napoleon *to order* "that Hoff's Malt Extract should be introduced into all the military hospitals of *France*." The Minister of War made with Mr. Hoff *a contract* to *secure* to the hospitals a *constant* supply of his preparations; this contract was signed by the Superintendent, Lavalette, and by the Commissioner of War, Farrand, June 19, 1865.

A SCIENTIFIC MEMOIR.

Conclusions of the scientific memoir presented to THE IMPERIAL ACADEMY OF MEDICINE OF PARIS.

1st. The Extract of Malt of Hoff of Berlin, analyzed a great number of times, and for a long time tested in Prussia, Germany and Holland, contains *water, alcohol, carbonic acid, dextrine* and *sugary substances, albuminous* and *thick matter, gluten, lupulin, glaire, gum* and SEVERAL JUICES AND SUBSTANCES OF VEGETABLE ORIGIN.

2d. This extract possesses *calorific, azotic* and *mineral* properties, which make it A NUTRIENT, that is to say for assimulation, and to repair the losses caused by DISASSIMULATION.

3d. It is ANALEPTIC, TONIC, bitter, SLIGHTLY EXCITING and DIURETIC.

4th. Its use is efficacious in the atony OF THE DIGESTIVE organs. DYSPEPSIA, GASTRALGIA, CHLOROSIS, RACHITIS, SCROFULA, &c.

5th. It owes its TONIC and anti-aphrodisiac proper effect to the lupulin which it contains.

6th. The PECTORAL MALT AND THE AROMATIC MALT FOR THE BATH would also prove of great benefit therapeutics for scrofulous affections, for rachitis, *for emaciation* in CHILDREN.

ITS INTRODUCTION IN RUSSIA.

In Russia the custom regulation prohibits *the entry of all remedies* and health preparations from other countries.

In the Summer of 1862 a dispatch from the High Court Marshal of the Emperor, the Count Schonvaloff, was received by Mr. Hoff, Berlin, ordering several boxes of his Malt Extract Beverage. The boxes were shipped, but Mr. Hoff was informed by the Custom-house officer of the frontier between Prussia and Russia, that the entry of his Malt Extract was prohibited by law. Mr. Hoff sent a dispatch to Count Schonovaloff. The Emperor received Hoff's Malt Extract, and Mr. Hoff after a short period the following dispatch:

FROM ZARSKOJE, SELO.

"Your Malt Extract was FAVORABLY received. Send two hundred bottles more TO THE IMPERIAL SUMMER RESIDENCE.
Count SCHONVALOFF,
High Marshal of HIM, the Emperor."

Since then Hoff's Malt Extract has been introduced into this vast Empire, and shows there its benefits daily.

AN AUDIENCE WITH THE EMPEROR.

When the Danish war was over, Mr. Hoff, from Berlin, while in Vienna, was invited by the High Marshal of the Imperial Austrian Court, to an audience with the Emperor, an honor which he had several years ago, when Her Majesty, the Empress, while suffering from consumption, was so greatly benefited by his Malt Extract Beverage. Mr. Hoff was exceedingly surprised when His Majesty, the Emperor, said: "*I am happy, at being able to reward your great services to My army, as I know that your Malt Extract has produced the best results on the battle field, upon the condition of My suffering and sick soldiers.*"

The Emperor then handed Mr. Hoff one of his highest decorations, The Golden Cross of Merit, with the Imperial Crown.

THE RULERS OF EUROPE AND GOV. R. E. FENTON.

Also other rulers of Europe, the Kings of Prussia, Denmark, Holland, Belgium, &c., believed it their duty to reward Mr. Hoff "*as a benefactor to suffering humanity.*" Our space does not allow us to name all the marks of distinction which Mr. Hoff has received from them, as well as from the people of Europe, but we would cite the following dispatch from King Christian IX., of Denmark:

"Mr. HOFF: His Majesty the King has ordered me to express the satisfaction His Majesty has experienced from the beneficial effects which your Malt Extract has produced on his own person and on several members of his august family. By order
L. CASTENCHIOLD,
Aide-de-Camp to His Majesty.
COPENHAGEN."

At the same time we are happy to state that also His Excellency *Gov. R. E. Fenton* has indorsed Hoff's Malt Extract, and has written to Mr. Leopold Hoff that he *finds his beverage of health a very pleasant drink.*

APPROVALS FROM NEW-YORK CITY.

In support of these remarks of approbation, which characterize Hoff's Malt Extract Beverage as *really* the *only preventive, regulating* and *restorative* TONIC of the age, as the *surest, safest* and most HARMLESS remedy, we quote a few of those cured by its use, selected from many in this City:—Mr. C. P. Wagner, No. 287 9th-av., (*weakness of digestion,*)—Mr. H. Moller, No. 6 West 20th-st., (*dyspepsia,*)—Mr. M. W. Fredenburgh, No. 89 London-terrace, (*foul state of stomach,*)—Mrs. Zettler, No. 188 East 12th-st., (*bodily weakness,*)—Mrs. Nordeman, No. 157 Henry-st., (*obstinate catarrh,*)—Bogumul Dawson, Belvidere House, (*hoarseness,*)—R. S. Lewis, No. 4 Beekman-st., (*affections of the bronchial tubes,*)—Mrs. Caroline Schade, No. 106 Ludlow-st., (INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION,) &c.

Hoff's Malt Extract Depot for America,
No. 542 Broadway, opposite Barnum's.

One dozen and upward delivered to any part of the City and SUBURBS free of charge.

Price, $6 per dozen.

For sale at the principal druggists and family grocers.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Advices to Feb. 24 by Ocean Telegraph.

Opening of the First North German Parliament.

Congratulatory Speech by the King of Prussia.

He Recommends the Formation of a New Constitutional Union.

A Greek Steamer Runs the Turkish Blockade of Candia.

Terrible Gunpowder Explosion Near Naples.

GERMANY.

The First North German Parliament Opened—The King's Speech.

BERLIN, Sunday, Feb. 24.

The session of the First Parliament of the North German States was formally opened yesterday. The King of Prussia, the members of the Royal family, and Her Von BISMARCK were present.

The King, in his speech from the throne, said he was encircled as no German Prince had been for ages. All hopes for the future welfare of the nation now rested on the accomplished fact of a united Germany.

He recommended the Parliament to form a new Constitutional Union, which would be defensive in its character, and give unity, liberty and power to the Fatherland.

CANDIA.

Relief for the Suffering People.

LONDON, Sunday, Feb. 24.

A dispatch from Athens says intelligence has reached that city that the Greek steamer *Panhellenion* had safely arrived at the Island of Candia.

ITALY.

Terrible Explosion of a Powder Magazine.

FLORENCE, Sunday, Feb. 24.

A telegram from Naples reports that a magazine of gunpowder exploded at Posilippo, near that city, and a number of lives were lost by the disaster.

GEORGIA.

Agricultural Activity—Fertilizers—The Freedmen—How the Political Situation is Viewed—The Popular Apathy as to National Affairs—The Negro Riots—Bradley of Boston.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LEXINGTON, Ga., Monday, Feb. 4, 1867.

Availing themselves of the present fine weather, the planters and farmers, and all who live by agriculture, whether they be the thousand bale planter or the half-acre market gardener, have taken the field and are actively preparing "to make a crop." Every plow, from the primitive "scooter," which Cincinnatus was reluctantly compelled to abandon, to the Brinly Universal, is running as fast as poor mule flesh will permit, with freedmen and freedwomen of all sizes and shapes and styles of dress or undress attached to the handles. Manufacturers of artificial fertilizers have agents in every nook and corner singing the praises of their wonderful chemical discoveries, all of which, without exception, are said to be infinitely superior to farm-yard manure, and to exert a magical influence on corn and cotton. An apparently infinite variety of guano from the No. 1 Peruvian, through a long list of "soluble," "manipulated," "Baker's Island," and "Phoenix," are "constantly on hand" almost everywhere, and in quantities to lead one to fear that the Peruvian Government will find its revenues from this source exhausted, and then the phosphates and superphosphates, raw bone, bloody bone, ground bone, crushed bone, flour of bone, dust of bone, alkaline ammoniated, excelsior, nonpareil and stump-creation, are enough to make a poor unsophisticated farmer's head swim, especially where, for greater evidence of value, a chemical analysis is attached giving the decimal proportions of the ammonia, all the gases, and a number of other things which are hard to pronounce and still harder to spell. I do not venture to pronounce, nor yet to entertain, any opinion of their relative value; but if they are generally purchased, and perform the fertilizing miracles of which they are said to be capable, the supremacy of America among the cotton producers of the world will be reestablished so conclusively that the growers of Surat, Egyptian and Brazil will be utterly crushed. So far as their means will permit, planters will use these artificial manures this year, paying a portion of the price in cash and the balance when the crop is gathered, it being now very generally recognized that to cultivate ordinary land without manure is a waste of labor, time and money.

The freedmen, as far as I have seen and can learn, are applying themselves earnestly and diligently to the work before them. Here and there a few are to be found who have been taught not to contract for the year, but wait for the well-stocked plantations which Congress is to give them "next March," and others are to be found who are still unable to decide whether to remain at home or go "to Tennessee," where agents have told them that batter-cakes grow on trees, on lands abundantly irrigated by never-failing streams of "golden syrup."

A well-timed and excellent order of Capt. WHITE, the Bureau Agent at Augusta, declaring null and void all contracts made by negro-gatherers with freedmen whom they have made drunk, or otherwise attempted to entrap, has been a heavy blow to the unctuous crimps who sell philanthropy at the low price of six dollars a head. It is hailed with great satisfaction by the planters and employers generally, and it is hoped that measures will be adopted to protect all those who have made fair contracts against the seductive arts of the Mississippi and Arkansas swamp-angels.

People here are watching with anxious fears what they consider the revolution which is being wrought at Washington. They say nothing and do nothing, but like the old lady's parrot, they "do a heap of thinking;" and though it may seem presumptuous, or contumacious, or rebellious, they cannot help thinking that the avowed purpose to remit to a territorial condition ten States of the Union, dissolving their existence as States, to depose the Executive because he is an "obstacle;" to change the Supreme Court because it tells the truth as it is in it; and force all things, *per fas aut nefas*, to tend to securing the election of a Radical President in 1868, come so near revolution that the difference is not perceptible. It is plain from the calm and evenness of the money market at the great commercial centres, that the capitalists and those who control the sinews of war, do not believe that the Territorial policy, the impeachment, or the attempt to alter the powers and jurisdiction of the Supreme Court will be seriously prosecuted; and while gold remains at 134 and 5-20s are at 108, ex-rebels may hope that THAD. STEVENS' bark is worse than his bite. But "who knows what a day may bring forth?" is the question which everybody asks whenever the occasion arises for the performance of any act, the fruits of which are in the future, and dependent on a reasonable stability of peace, law and established order. If planting were not essential to existence many who now engage in it would remain idle; all who have independent means are trying to sell or rent their lands, and very many of those who plant do so with fear and trembling that they will not gather what they sow. But I have so often attempted to depict the calamitous results of the present state of things in all that relates to the material well-being of the people, that I will not now repeat what is so well known and so thoroughly understood, but so little heeded.

The political *limbo* in which these States are held, the denial to them of all the rights to which they have been accustomed, the harsh language continually applied to them, and the harsher treatment which is threatened to be employed toward them, are fast crushing out every vestige of that united Americanism which, notwithstanding all political or party dissensions, was so marked a characteristic of the people. National affairs and national interests are not regarded as the affairs and interests of this people. They only remember they are citizens of the United States, when they feel their subjection, or are reminded of their burdens, and they are falling or have fallen into a state of apathy as to all things political which must be seen to be rightly understood, because it does not proceed from, nor is it accompanied by any rebellious spirit, by any impatience of subjection, by any angry remonstrance against harsh treatment, or by any desire to disobey or evade the law. Material ruin, political disfranchisement, the hopelessness of recovery, the apprehension of a still worse fate, and the domestic losses which every household has sustained, have produced this torpor, and every day that passes seems to add to rather than diminish its extent. No interest is felt or expressed in anything that is done at Washington, except in so far as it relates to the measures of punishment which Congress threatens to adopt. Foreign policy, gold bills, tariffs, are no more regarded than if they related exclusively to "Denmark and the Duchies." Immediately after the surrender and until after the meeting of the present Congress, the popular feeling was very different. There was a general and cordial anxiety to renew the ties of fraternity and a common nationality, to bury the animosities and resentments which war engendered, to accept gratefully the hand of friendship which was then proffered, to prove the sincerity of the submission and the *bona fides* of the renewed allegiance by voluntary sacrifices of feeling and prejudice, and earnest evidences of amity and good-will, and had the leaders of the then united Republican Party adopted a conciliatory policy toward the revolutionary States, receiving with confidence and kindness the assurances of friendship and reunion which these people gave and reiterated, they could have secured and would now possess in every one of these States accessions of strength to which gratitude would have given additional vitality, and to which generous proofs of confidence would have given permanence. Instead of this, by the course which the Radical majority of the Republican Party have pursued, they have made themselves in the eyes of the whole people of the South the very embodiment of oppression, injustice, insult and wrong of every conceivable kind and degree, and where they might have made hosts of friends whose alliance would have been sincere and durable, they have made enemies whose children's children will inherit the hatred now engendered.

The supposition, which was evidently shared by all the Radicals, that if the South had been allowed to resume her place in Congress with all her rights restored, she would have instantly allied herself to the Northern Democracy and the Copperheads to overthrow the Republican Party and give power to the Democrats, was as great a mistake politically as it was the cause of gross injustice morally. When the war ended the South owed but very little gratitude to the Northern Democracy, of which BUTLER and COCHRANE, and many others whom I could name, used to be shining lights. Slavery, the great bone of contention between the Republicans and the South, had been destroyed by the war, and the South had accepted the verdict which that dread tribunal had pronounced. The Republicans had always fought the South fairly on this subject; had never held out any false hopes or made any deceptive promises; had never urged the Southern people to go to war and then abandoned them in the time of peril; and thus the dominant party, holding the power and exercising it at the moment the Confederate armies surrendered, could naturally and without effort, have lifted the South from the prostration of defeat, have bound up her wounds and comforted her distress, have welcomed her to her old place at the national board, and secured her honest and enduring gratitude. It was a great mistake to believe that the South felt more kindly to a Ben Butler, John Cochrane, Hiram Walbridge democracy, than, to a Horace Greeley, Gerret Smith Republicanism. This mistake has led to the division of the Republican Party into Conservatives and Radicals, has produced the variance between the Executive and Congress, has given rise to all the acts of violence against the Constitution and laws which have been committed and have been threatened, has produced the famous Ashley impeachment and the effort to overthrow the independence of the Supreme Court, and God only knows to what other calamities it may lead.

A writer in the TIMES of the 29th ult., over the signature of "S. B. S.," gives a "warning to the North," which should command attention for the earnest truth and wisdom of its advice. Conciliation, kindness, justice and moderation could work a wondrous change even now. This people are callous to insult and wrong. Words of friendship and good-will would rouse them from their torpor, and, in restoring hope, give them fresh vigor and vitality.

The telegraph has informed you of the serious nature of the negro insurrection near Savannah, and of the iniquitous machinations of the Boston negro, BRADLEY. An example should be made of this worthy, and his ambitious aspirations left to mature within the walls of a jail and in the performance of hard labor for a term of years. Of all the negro population the negroes of the rice swamps of Georgia and South Carolina are the most ignorant, the least intelligent, and the least civilized. They were, therefore, the more impressionable by the Bradley eloquence to which they have been listening for some time. They are not to be seriously blamed for what they did. BRADLEY is the really guilty party. He taught them that to resist authority would insure success, and that he (BRADLEY) would be backed by Congress in anything they did. When Gen. BRANNAN sent this seditious vagabond to Fort Pulaski, a year ago, for a similar offence, he acted wisely, and it is to be regretted that a mistaken leniency afforded the opportunity to incite the recent riots, in which blood has been shed, and which at one time threatened to be much more serious and difficult of suppression.

QUONDAM.

The Alleged Rebel Outrages—Trade, Agriculture, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Saturday, Feb. 16, 1867.

The people of Georgia are not so much depressed by the prospect of governmental chaos with which they are threatened as they are astonished by the false assumptions upon which it is sought to justify this measure. The persecution of Union men and cruelty to negroes at the South, unredressed by local laws and Magistrates, are the alleged ruling causes which have led to this proposed law, instituting military government; and even they who could not support it seemed to think that it was necessary to pass some measure of repression for the protection of loyal whites and blacks against rebel inhumanity. This is what astounds the people of this State, none of whom seem to know or have heard of any persecution of either class, and who believe that they are entirely innocent of the charge. I suppose that in other States there must be some ground for the conviction which seems to have fastened itself on the mind of Congress, and that outrages have been committed which all good men must regret and condemn. I see that in Texas, Arkansas and Missouri, individuals have been guilty of riotous conduct, and appealed to Judge Lynch instead of the duly constituted authorities; and it may be that in other States bad men have been guilty of crime; but in Georgia, I do positively maintain that it is incontrovertibly true, that the people have not ill-treated Union men, or been cruel to negroes; that they are studiously observant of the laws and obedient to authority, and that there has been less crime committed in the State during the past year than in any previous year since it became thickly settled. I have been in all parts of the State—from Dahlonega to Bainbridge, from Dalton to Brunswick—have mixed with all classes of the people, and have been as observant of the acts and disposition of the communities among which I sojourned as my opportunities permitted, and I am prepared to testify that I have never seen any persecution of Union men or negroes. I have not noticed any disposition to persecute them, and I believe at this hour that a Unionist or a negro can live as safely and as free from molestation in any part of Georgia as he can in Pennsylvania or any part of New-England. I do not pretend to say that a Southern man who went North at the beginning of the war, and only returned since it closed, having during its continuance taken sides against the South, would get much custom as a store-keeper, or receive much popular support in the practice of any profession or trade, especially when he comes in direct competition with some one-armed or one-legged Confederate soldier, who is striving by industry to support an impoverished family. I do not pretend to say that the Southern man who acted as I have mentioned will be socially popular, or be greeted by his relatives, neighbors and friends with the same cordiality as in old times. He may find houses closed against him in which he used to be a familiar and a favored guest, and he may find hearts closed against him, the friendship and good wishes of which he once possessed. But he is not persecuted or ill-treated in any way. If he inquires the reason why his friends and kindred are not as cordial as of yore, he may be told that it is because he turned his back on his friends when they were in trouble and needed help. All this is true in many instances where Southern men who abandoned the South during the war have since returned, and complain that they are coldly received. A few of these may *say* that they are persecuted because they cannot sell their tobacco and calico, and nails and crockery as rapidly and at as good prices as the rebel soldier who "keeps next door," or are not asked "to dine and stay all night" as often as their less loyal relatives and neighbors. But the loyal men who make all the noise, who write the anonymous letters to SUMNER, and who cannot feel safe among the rebels, are the worthies of the Society of "Loyal Southerners," most of whom reside at present in Washington, were born and brought up in New-England, and never spent twelve months consecutively south of Mason and Dixon's line. They want to be Governors, Congressmen, Senators, Judges, members of the Legislature, &c., &c. They want to get their hands into the Treasuries of the States and of the Union. They want to get rich without the toil and delays of honest labor, and unless they can be made "the people" of the rebel States, and all others excluded, they have no possible means of attaining the elevated and lucrative positions to which they aspire. They can tell of the most heart-rending outrages. They can detail their own cruel persecutions for loyalty's sake, and they can demonstrate to a nicety the absolute necessity of giving them full power if it is desired to reconstruct the Union and restore peace. There is another class of men who are constantly on the lookout for outrages, persecution and treason, and are prone to construe very venial acts as "sedition, privy conspiracy and rebellion." These are the little Federal officials of every sort, kind and denomination who now swarm at every cross-roads, swagger lustily, abuse the President on all occasions, and hurrah for "Old THAD," with whom they pretend to be in hourly communication and on terms of the most affecting intimacy. They know that if they were not persecuted and outraged, and in hourly terror for their personal safety from the peculiarly unsubdued rebels by whom they are surrounded, and if negroes in their vicinity were not murdered and mutilated with the requisite amount of atrocity and in sufficient numbers, it might be found that their services were no longer needed, and that they would be permitted to return to the bosom of their families, where their immunity from persecution would be attended by loss of the pay and pickings which now console them in a great degree for their sufferings, and where the complete security of the negro from murder and mayhem would not altogether compensate them for the loss of that importance and dignified ease which they now enjoy.

It is hard to imagine deeper gloom than that which now surrounds this people. All hope of recuperation seems dead or dying, and every one who can scrape together the means talks of leaving the country to escape the ruin which all deem inevitable.

Enterprise is as dead as if the country was a desert. There is a little sickly, puling trade in the necessaries of life, in which purchasers buy by the ounce or pound, and sellers require to see the greenbacks before they adjust their scales and grasp their scoop. Values, as the word is understood in communities at peace, are about as nominal as they would have been to Robinson Crusoe and his freedman, Friday. There are no commercial calculations, because there is no commerce. The happy few who have a little money hold on to it like grim death, and, heedless of all the tempting offers of three, four, five and even six per cent. a month, with all sorts of collaterals, prefer to sit and watch the hole in the wall where the stocking is deposited, in the belief that the bird in the hand is worth the whole feathered creation in the bush.

The scratching agriculture with old plows, old mules and leisure-loving freedmen, is progressing on the *festina lente* principle, and is engaged in, not as a business so much as a means of escaping destitution. Everyone is depressed, everyone is poor, and instead of there being any prospect of recovery, however distant, affairs grow worse daily, as the Radical grasp tightens on the throat of this wretched people.

QUONDAM.

MEXICAN NEWS.

Further Accounts of the Defeat of Miramon—Various Liberal Successes—Defection of Imperial Troops at Puebla.

HAVANA, Wednesday, Feb. 20.

The steamship *Manhattan* from New-Orleans, arrived here on the 17th inst.

A French steamer arrived here on the 18th, with dates from Vera Cruz to the 13th, and from the City City of Mexico to the 9th.

The report that President JUAREZ had been taken prisoner, grew out of an unexpected attack made by MIRAMON with 3,000 men upon Zacatecas. MIRAMON'S official dispatch says that "JUAREZ escaped owing to the velocity of his carriage." ESCOBEDO arrived upon the scene the next day, gave battle to MIRAMON at San Jacinto, and completely routed him, taking 800 prisoners and capturing all his artillery and $40,000. At last accounts MIRAMON had arrived at Queretaro with only four officers.

LICEAGA, the Imperial commander of Guanajuato, had been defeated by RINCON GALLARDO, and that city had fallen into the hands of the Liberals.

MAXIMILIAN'S Minister, TABERA, with a strong brigade, was routed while coming from Toluca, to reinforce the capital, and left 500 dead and wounded on the field of battle.

The bearer of the official dispatches for the French steamer was stopped by PORFIRIO DIAZ, who is encamped between Puebla and Mexico.

It was reported at Vera Cruz that JUAREZ had left Zacatecas for San Luis three days before MIRAMON made his sudden attack upon that place.

MARQUEZ was reported to have 10,000 men at Mexico, of whom only 4,000 were armed.

Eight hundred soldiers of the garrison of Puebla had declared for the Republic and gone with ZAMACONA; and it was expected that as soon as the French had left the remainder would take possession of the city and pronounce for JUAREZ.

The French finally evacuated the City of Mexico on the 6th inst.

Gens. CASTELNAU, DE POITIER and others, and also Mme. BAZAINE have arrived here on the French steamer *Nouveau Monde*, which takes out 868 passengers.

The transport *Ionne* was to leave Vera Cruz on the 15th with 1,200 troops.

Several members of MAXIMILIAN'S Ministry were also among the passengers on board the *Nouveau Monde*.

Marshal BAZAINE arrived at Puebla on the 6th inst.

More Contradictory Reports about Miramon—Ortega Still Under Arrest.

BROWNSVILLE, Wednesday, Feb. 20,
VIA NEW-ORLEANS, Sunday, Feb. 24.

Advices from San Luis Potosi of the 6th inst. state that an engagement took place on the 4th inst. in a defile known as La Gallinera, between the forces of MIRAMON, under CASTILLO, and Gen. ROCHEA, with ESCOBEDO'S command of a thousand men. The Liberals were defeated, and three or four hundred were killed, among them Gen. HERRERA Y. CARBO. Col. MARIRAS and most of the remainder of the Liberal forces were either wounded or taken prisoners. Only five escaped.

COSTELLO, after the victory, was seriously threatened by CARAVAJAL while endeavoring to reach Queretaro by forced marches.

ESCOBEDO had ordered all volunteer foreigners found in MIRAMON'S army to be shot for depredations committed at Zacatecas. JOAQUINA MIRAMON, brother of MIGUEL, was among those shot.

ORTEGA and PATONI still remained at Saltillo under arrest.

The *Perodico*, the official journal of Monterey, of the 16th and 17th insts., says the Governor of the State is occupied with preparations for the departure of the French.

The Austrian and Belgian prisoners at Matamoras are to be exchanged for the Mexicans brought to that place by the French frigate *Phlegethon*. The order for their departure is now waited for from ESCOBEDO.

The papers of the interior of Mexico justify the butchery of 190 foreigners, captured from MIRAMON, and charge them with all the depredations committed at Zacatecas. The doctors say MEJIA cannot be cured.

FORTRESS MONROE.

Washington's Birthday—Attentions to Admiral Tegethoff.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Feb. 22.

WASHINGTON'S Birthday has been very quietly passed here and in Norfolk and Portsmouth to-day. There was a partial suspension of business, and the Gosport Navy-yard was closed the entire day. The Austrian Admiral TEGETHOFF arrived here this morning from the Gosport Navy-yard, on the United States steamer *Stanley*, accompanied by Commander LAW, of the frigate *New-Hampshire*. He visited the Fortress, and witnessed a review of the troops comprising the garrison, under the command of Brig.-Gen. BURTON. Every attention was paid to the distinguished visitor by the officers of the fort, who escorted him around the fort grounds, and explained the different points of interest connected with the fortification. In the afternoon the tug *Stanley* proceeded alongside the frigate *Susquehanna*, and Admiral TEGETHOFF was received on board by Rear-Admiral PALMER and a salute of seven guns. An hour or more was agreeably spent in the inspection of the ship and social conversation with her officers, and at 3 o'clock the naval steamer got under way, and returned to the Navy-yard.

The Admiral expressed his appreciation of the results of his visit, and carried away with him many pleasant recollections of the courteous manner in which he had been received.

The *Susquehanna* fired a national salute at noon today, and the United States gunboat *Marblehead*, Commander FITCH, fired a similar salute, this afternoon, just as she was coming into Hampton Roads. The *Marblehead* came from Washington and sailed for the Navy-yard a few hours later, but her ultimate destination is unknown.

The steamship *Delaware*, which recently arrived at Norfolk to load with a cargo of cotton and naval stores for Liverpool, sailed this morning for her destination. The *Delaware's* manifest exhibited a cargo of seventeen hundred and ninety-three bales of cotton, naval stores, &c., besides the cargo taken on at Boston and Philadelphia. She is a steamer of two thousand and one tons burden, and sailed with six hundred and fifty tons of coal—sufficient for twenty days' steaming.

Rev. CHARLES A. DAVIS, Chaplain of the naval-station at Portsmouth, died yesterday morning at the naval hospital of disease of the heart. His remains were carried North for interment.

Murderous Assault by Boys Near Rochester.

ROCHESTER, Sunday, Feb. 24.

On Friday evening, two boys, named ELLSWORTH and WILSON, about 17 years of age, each left their homes in the city armed with an old musket and a single-barreled pistol, with the express determination to murder the first man they should meet in the highway outside of the city. Near the bridge in the town of Irondequoit they jumped into a sleigh in which was a German named KRAFFTS. They shot him in the back of the head with the pistol, inflicting a dangerous wound. The young desperadoes returned home this morning, and about noon were arrested by the Police. They confess all, and say that before meeting KRAFFTS they jumped into several sleighs, but had no favorable opportunity to shoot.

HAVANA.

The Steamship Winooski Goes to the Relief of a British Bark—Health of the City.

HAVANA, Wednesday, Feb. 20.

The United States steamer *Winooski* went lately to Cape Corrientes to aid the British bark *Martha*, from Liverpool to New-Orleans. The mate and four of the hands had been sent here on the bark *Arcadia*, and the Captain and sixteen men had remained by her. When the *Winooski* arrived there she found no signs of the wreck or Captain and crew, but as they had two boats it is supposed they put off and have been picked up.

The small-pox continues in Matamoras, but this city is healthy and the weather delightful.

CANADA.

Gen. Averill's Ball at Montreal—The Confederation Bill—Provincial Parliament Prorogued.

MONTREAL, C. E., Saturday, Feb. 23.

A grand ball was given last evening by Gen. AVERILL, United States Consul, and was a grand success: over 600 of the *élite* of the city were present.

A private Cable telegram announces that the Confederation Bill had passed the third reading in the House of Lords.

The Provincial Parliament is further prorogued until April 6.

Escape of Prisoners from the Penitentiary at Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, Sunday, Feb. 24.

About 6 o'clock this morning CHARLES WATERS, *alias* Kingsley, and THOMAS QUICK, escaped from the Western Penitentiary, and have not yet been heard of. They were the joint occupants of a cell in the eastern wing. They escaped through the flue, and reached the space or loft next to the roof. They then got to the roof and escaped by means of a rope. WATERS is about 21 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, fair complexion, black hair; has lost part of the forefinger. He was committed from Allegheny County. QUICK was committed from Erie County, and is 22 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, and is slender and of fair complexion, dark-brown hair and gray eyes. He has a sailor's coat-of-arms on his breast in blue ink. A reward of $50 each is offered by Warden CAMPBELL for their arrest.

WATERS, *alias* Kingsley, and QUICK were committed for larceny.

Sailing of the Nestorian.

PORTLAND, Me., Sunday, Feb. 24.

The steamer *Nestorian* sailed for Liverpool at 8:45 this morning, having waited for the Canadian mails.

TENNESSEE.

The Radical State Convention—Resolutions and Speeches Intensely Radical.

The Nashville correspondents of the Cincinnati papers state that the Radical State Convention, on the 22d inst., was one of the largest ever assembled in Tennessee. Gov. BROWNLOW sent in a communication, in which he said:

"I say to you, in all candor, that I have not sought nomination. My physical debility renders me wholly unable to speak in a canvass, and if on this account it should seem to you that my nomination would be doing injustice to the cause, I shall cheerfully acquiesce in your judgment.

Nominally at the head of the Federal Government, the President has become a mere man of straw—inefficient, incompetent, negative, and besieged by men of the North and the South, and advised and influenced by the worst men in the country; without a majority in either House of Congress, with two-thirds against him in both Houses, so as to set at defiance his vetoes, without a single Northern Governor sustaining his insane policy, and without the indorsement of one loyal State. What a pitiable attitude for the Chief Magistrate of so great a Republic."

Judges NORTH and HOUCK, Mr. Senator FOOTE, late of Illinois, and Mr. NELSON, of Knoxville, made speeches bitterly denouncing the President and lauding BROWNLOW.

A very large number of resolutions were adopted, among them the following:

"That the State or nation should be governed, controlled and directed by those who have saved it in times of peril, and who seek to preserve it with friendly hands from foes and dangers external and internal.

That rebellion is disfranchisement, and armed attempts to overthrow our common Government treasonable. The expatriation clause of the organic law is but a declaration of the handiwork of secession and rebellion, and those who have sought our country's ruin cannot be intrusted with its safety.

That we fully indorse the policy and action of the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee in restricting the elective franchise to those who are not hostile to the Government, and in extending it to those who proved their loyalty by imperiling their lives, and who need this privilege for their own protection; and in establishing a military organization which shall give the necessary physical support to the moral power of the State Government, thus becoming a salutary terror to evil doers and a cheerful hope to those who do right.

That we cover our faces with shame when we contemplate the disgrace brought upon our beloved State by the defection and degeneracy of her unprincipled adopted son, who, by the bullet of an assassin, has ascended to the Chief Magistracy of the nation; and we shall cordially indorse any action of Congress which shall legitimately deprive him of the continued power to disturb the peace of the country.

One of the resolutions declared Gov. BROWNLOW to be the unanimous choice of the loyal people of the State for the next Governor. A Committee was sent to inform him of his nomination, and when he entered the hall a scene of the wildest excitement and enthusiasm ensued.

The Governor made a brief speech thanking the Convention, accepting the nomination, exhorting them to activity and fidelity in the State campaign, and congratulating them on the recent accession to their ranks in the enfranchisement of the freedmen. He urged the Legislature to pass the bill before it taxing the land mostly owned by rebels one per cent. on valuation, to indemnify the loyal men for losses in the late war, and also urged the passage of the bill creating a school system. He closed with the declaration that he would rather receive the votes of black loyalists than white traitors, and would prefer defeat as the candidate of the Union Party to victory with any other, which was received with a series of tremendous shouts, and it was several minutes before the tumult subsided.

The following resolutions were then offered, and were greeted with cheering which continued for some time:

That the people of Tennessee look upon Gen. GEORGE G. H. THOMAS as their adopted son, and saviour of their State Capital from the hands of traitors, and as a man who never made a mistake, never lost a battle; therefore,

That he is the choice of Tennessee for the next President of the United States.

Political Convention and the Democratic Party—Letter from Mr. Hillard.

Hon. GEORGE S. HILLARD having been solicited by some Democratic politicians of Ohio to give an opinion as to the policy of a Democratic Convention of all the States, replied as follows:

BOSTON, Jan. 29, 1867.

MY DEAR SIR: I have received your letter in regard to the proposed Democratic Convention, and will say in reply, with entire frankness, that I am not in favor of the proposed Convention, and I will state some of my reasons:

In the first place I think the Democratic party has not the confidence of the country; whether rightfully or wrongfully I do not say; but of the fact there can be no question.

Second, I have no faith in conventions. They are generally controlled by the least wise among their body. They are excitable mobs, and in every convention there are a few men who are wiser than all the rest, but these men are controlled, and do not control. The course of the Democratic Convention, in 1864, in my judgment, lost McCLELLAN his election. The Convention last Summer at Philadelphia did no good at all, to say the least. And the dangers of Conventions are increased in times so excitable and electrical as ours.

"Non tali auxilio, non defensoribus istis.
Tempus eget."

What we need now is patience, inflexible, invincible patience, that endures and waits. The country is sick with the disease of Radicalism; and this is what the faculty call a self-limited disease and must run its course, and cannot be checked by medicaments. My life upon it, should this Convention meet, it will not part without doing or saying something to give aid and comfort to the enemy.

The country now is too prosperous for any change in its policy. Nine men out of ten have no other test of the wisdom of any set of public measures than its effect upon their pockets. When the tide shall have turned from flood to ebb; when the seven years of plenty shall have been succeeded by seven years of famine, we may hope for a better day, but not till then. Yours, faithfully,

G. S. HILLARD.

FOREIGN NEWS BY MAIL.

Arrival of the Deutschland at this Port.

The Reform Question in the British Parliament.

Plan Proposed for Consideration by the Government.

Brilliant Speech of Mr. Disraeli in its Support.

Probable Opposition of the Liberals to the Measure.

The steamship *Deutschland*, from Southampton Feb. 13, arrived at this port yesterday morning.

The Crookhaven Telegraph Station, which was opened at the beginning of the American war, and closed shortly after the conclusion, has been again opened.

The Cork *Examiner* says: "The electric telegraph has been extended to Kinsale, where a station has been opened. It is hoped that this will encourage ships to use the harbor as a port of call for orders. It is thought the line may eventually be extended to the Old Head."

The Manchester *Guardian* says: "The rumor of two large failures which has been current in Manchester some days back is said to have occurred. One is that of a China house, and the other is that of a New-York firm, neither of whom have establishments in Manchester, although they are both connected with that market, the latter more particularly with Bradford."

A dispatch from Paris says: "An order of the Minister of Agriculture has been issued, declaring that as the cattle plague is extending in Belgium, all meat and carcasses of cattle are forbidden entry into or transit through France from across the French frontier from Dunkirk to the Rhine, near Lauterbourg."

A telegram from Brussels says: "The Dutch Government is said to have declared its readiness to give every facility to the three engineers appointed by England, France and Prussia to carry on separately their investigation with reference to the question of the barring of the Scheldt."

The Military Conference of South Germany has agreed to adopt the Prussian military system, with the sole difference that the length of the periodical attendance at drill for the Landwehr will be shorter.

Advices from Hermannstadt state that the Saxon portion of Transylvania are favorable to union with Hungary.

A telegram from Berlin says: "The Plenipotentiaries assembled here to agree to the draft of a constitution for North Germany have held a conference. The deliberations of the Conference were subsequently brought to a close, after which a farewell banquet was given, at which all the members of the Ministry were present. The Federal Treaty was subsequently signed. The King gave the Plenipotentiaries a farewell audience. In compliance with the wishes of the Prussian Government, they will return to Berlin to be present at the opening of the North German Parliament."

The official *Gazette* publishes an article on the signature of the new Constitution, in which it says: "The different States have readily resigned a portion of their individual rights in favor of that common organization of Germany which will be the best guarantee for her security and national development. Prussia has only claimed such rights as are indispensable for her leadership of the Confederation." The article also comments upon the especially conciliatory attitude shown by Saxony throughout the conferences of the North German Plenipotentiaries.

A telegram from Hong Kong says: "Arrangements for the formation of a native arsenal and dock-yard at Foochow are progressing favorably. The Mahomedan rebels in Kiang-si have captured four large towns. A large fire has occurred at Tien-tsin. The loss is estimated at 300,000 taels. Chinese registered as British subjects have been forbidden to reside in the interior of China."

Advices from Japan state that the rice riots at Jeddo had ceased. Prince CHOISIN had defeated the Daimio KOKURA, and holds his ground against his opponents. Distrust exists among the Daimios, and they refuse to attend the proposed conference.

The answer of the Japanese Government in reference to the dollar question is favorable.

A telegram received at Constantinople from Candia says that another body of Greek Volunteers, 650 in number, had surrendered to the Turks, asking to be sent back to Greece. Coroneos and Zimbrakakis were almost wholly deserted.

Another telegram, received from Athens, gives a different account of the state of the insurrection, and asserts that MUSTAPHA PACHA, on his return from Candea, was attacked and defeated by the Sphakiotes. It is further asserted, on Greek authority, that the insurgents have been victorious at Diiissi, Prasnero and Anoghia. The same intelligence asserts that the Porte has invited the Cretans to send delegates to Constantinople.

THE REFORM QUESTION.

The Government Plan—Resolutions Introduced by Mr. Disraeli—His Speech in Support of them, and Mr. Gladstone's in Reply.

The following is a copy of the resolutions to be moved by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in Committee of the whole House, on Monday, Feb. 25:

This House having, in the last session of Parliament, assented to the second reading of a bill entitled "A bill to extend the right of voting at elections of members of Parliament in England and Wales," is of opinion:

1. That the number of electors for counties and boroughs in England and Wales ought to be increased.
2. That such increase may best be effected by both reducing the value of the qualifying tenement in counties and boroughs, and by adding other franchises not dependent on such value.
3. That while it is desirable that a more direct representation should be given to the laboring class, it is contrary to the Constitution of this realm to give to any one class or interest a predominating power over the rest of the community.
4. That the occupation franchise in counties and boroughs shall be based upon the principle of rating.
5. That the principle of plurality of votes, if adopted by Parliament, would facilitate the settlement of the borough franchise on an extensive basis.
6. That it is expedient to revise the existing distribution of seats.
7. That in such revision it is not expedient that any borough now represented in Parliament should be wholly disfranchised.
8. That, in revising the existing distribution of seats, this House will acknowledge, as its main consideration, the expediency of supplying representation to places not at present represented, and which may be considered entitled to that privilege.
9. That it is expedient that provision should be made for the better prevention of bribery and corruption at elections.
10. That it is expedient that the system of registration of voters in counties should be assimilated, as far as possible, to that which prevails in boroughs.
11. That it shall be open to every Parliamentary elector, if he thinks fit, to record his vote by means of a polling-paper, duly signed and authenticated.
12. That provision be made for diminishing the distance which voters have to travel for the purpose of recording their votes, so that no expenditure for such purpose shall hereafter be legal.
13. That a humble address be presented to Her Majesty, praying Her Majesty to issue a Royal Commission to form and submit to the consideration of Parliament a scheme for new and enlarged boundaries of the existing Parliamentary boroughs where the population extends beyond the limits now assigned to such boroughs; and to fix, subject to the decision of Parliament, the boundaries of such other boroughs as Parliament may deem fit to be represented in this House.

MR. DISRAELI'S SPEECH.

On Monday, Feb. 11, on the first order of the day being read in the House of Commons—viz., "Consideration of so much of Her Majesty's gracious Speech as relates to the Representation of the People in Parliament"—the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who was loudly cheered, rose and said: I move that the paragraph in Her Majesty's most gracious Speech be read.

Sir D. LE MARCHANT accordingly read the paragraph as follows: "Your attention will again be called to the state of representation of the people in Parliament, and I trust that your deliberations, conducted in a spirit of moderation and forbearance, may lead to the adoption of measures which, without unduly disturbing the balance of political power, shall freely extend the elective franchise."

The Chancellor of the Exchequer then rose, amid cheering from the Ministerial benches. He said: I wish, Sir, on the part of Her Majesty's Government, clearly to convey to the House the interpretation which they put upon those gracious words that have just been read, and which, under their advice, Her Majesty deigned to address to her Parliament. They are significant words—Her Majesty from the Throne speaks to the House of Commons. In deliberating the most important subject of a political character—namely, the distribution of power in her State—that they should divest themselves of that party spirit which, generally speaking, is the legitimate and efficient, the customary and constitutional, influence by which all great public questions in this day are brought to a satisfactory settlement. Sir, Her Majesty's Ministers are the last men in this House who would depreciate the importance of the ties of party; they are the last men who would wish to derogate from the legitimate function of party. In their opinion party organization is the condition of Parliamentary government, and without it they see no security for either efficacy or independence in a popular assembly. Nor, least of all, Sir, on this occasion are they inclined in any way to refrain from appealing to the support of those with whom, for long years of public alliance and private friendship, they have been connected in this House. On the contrary, they feel—they painfully and profoundly feel—that this is the occasion of all others when they would have most earnestly to appeal for a continuance of that support, of that confidence, of that sympathy, of that friendship, and even of that forbearance, on which they before rested with assurance. Sir, the meaning that they attribute to those words is that, under the circumstances in which the House found itself, it was in our opinion expedient that Parliamentary Reform should no longer be a question which should decide the fate of Ministries. Sir, we have arrived at that conclusion with the conviction that it is consistent with our duty and our honor as public men, and we hope that the House of Commons, notwithstanding that expression of opinion from a very limited quarter, after due consideration, will also be of opinion that such a course is compatible on their part with all those principles and all those sentiments that ought to influence public men. And, Sir, we have arrived at that conclusion that it is not for the advantage of the country that Parliamentary reform should be a question that should decide the fate of the Ministry, that it should not be what is commonly called a party question, for this simple but to us irresistible reason, that all parties in the State have attempted to deal with it, and all parties in the State have failed. In 1852 there was a pure Whig Government, headed by Lord JOHN RUSSELL, which dealt with this subject and failed. In the year 1854 there was a Coalition Government, headed by the Earl of Aberdeen, which attempted to deal with this question and failed. In the year 1859 there was a Conservative Government, headed by the Earl of Derby, which attempted to deal with this question and failed. In the year 1860 there was a moderate Liberal Government, headed by Lord PALMERSTON, which attempted to deal with this question and failed. In the year 1866 there was—a Government which I will, notwithstanding the present rage for analysis, describe as a moderate Liberal Government—a Government which was headed by Earl RUSSELL—which attempted to deal with this question and failed. There may be some who will urge these circumstances as an argument to show that the question was one which ought not to have been dealt with—that there was no necessity whatever to draw the attention of Parliament to its consideration. Sir, all that I have to say on the part of my colleagues is that this is not the opinion of Her Majesty's Government. In the opinion of Her Majesty's Government the seeds for perhaps the most considerable portion of those changes that we contemplate were sown in the memorable act of 1832. Until the act of 1832 was passed, the claims of the laboring classes to a share in our Parliamentary system were acknowledged and their rights were enjoyed and practiced. Although the mode by which they were asserted may not have been happily adapted to the circumstances of the present century, there can be no doubt that those claims were definitely acknowledged and acted upon independently of party. Before the act of 1832, for example, it was possible for the laboring classes to return both members for Preston, a town of now nearly 100,000 inhabitants. They might also have returned two for the City of Coventry, then, as now, the seat of an important and ingenious branch of our manufactures; and there were a great many places in England in which they exercised a considerable, if not a preponderating, influence. But it was thought fit at that time to abolish those rights and privileges. I think myself—I thought so then—that was a very great error. It is fair to admit that, as they were then enjoyed and practiced, they were, perhaps, ill adapted to our present social state, and though the laboring classes, in the most considerable seats of labor, might with the old machinery not have been represented, that was not a reason for abolishing the right, but rather for remodeling it, and adapting it to the new circumstances with which statesmen had then to deal. Nor, Sir, did the abolition of those rights pass unregarded in this House? Those who were the framers of that Reform Bill, and who were supported with enthusiasm by powerful classes, were able then to override the objections from influential quarters. They were warned by some of the greatest authorities of this House as to the danger and impolicy of the course they were pursuing. The memorable words of Sir, ROBERT PEEL on this subject are familiar to the House. He warned the Government of the day that in putting an end to the rights of freemen as they then existed, and terminating all those other means by which the householder in many boroughs registered his vote and exercised it, they were embarking in a course which eventually must involve them in great danger and inconvenience. The rights of those electors which were then attacked were not lost for want of advocacy—and advocacy of the highest and ablest character—in this House. One of the most shining lights of our time, Sir WILLIAM FOLLETT, brought those claims before the House on more than one occasion with that eloquence for which he was remarkable, and that power of argument for which he was distinguished. Other rights for the then existing generation were, in another place, not only vindicated, but saved, by no less a person than Lord LYNDHURST. Sir, I would not, especially after mentioning such names, refer to anything I have myself expressed. If I may be permitted to say so, under no circumstance would I ever refer to anything I have said here merely in vindication of myself or my colleagues. But if I have made a declaration upon a public question of great importance as the organ of a party, if I have been requested by men of great eminence, to express an opinion upon some subject of great public importance in this House, I think it is no assumption to refer to it, not as the expression of an individual, but as in a certain sense historic, as illustrative of the conduct and opinion of a party. Now, Sir, in 1852, when I first had the honor of a seat on this bench, the question of Parliamentary Reform was then rife, though it was then urged in a very different spirit, and with very different objects from those which now animate its advocates. In about the first week—certainly within the first month—of our accession to office it was absolutely necessary that we should come to a conclusion respecting the policy we should pursue upon that subject. At that time what was called piece-meal reform was very much in fashion, and I think it was upon one of the motions of the honorable member for Surrey, (Mr. LOCKE KING) which he brought forward immediately after the formation of the Government of 1852, that it became necessary for me to consult Lord DERBY and the most eminent of his colleagues, as to the line we should pursue respecting reform. Perhaps the House will allow me to quote one passage from what I said on that occasion. I objected to the motion of the honorable member for Surrey, my objection being a broad one—namely, that Parliamentary reform was not a subject which ought to be treated in a piece-meal manner, and I said with reference to this motion, and with the full concurrence of Lord DERBY and of my colleagues:

"But we have also another objection to this bill. I have often said in this House—I repeat it now, and it is the expression of a deep and sincere conviction on my part—that I think in the construction of that memorable law, the Reform Act of 1832, there was a very great deficiency, which consisted in a want of due consideration of the rights of the working classes in the franchise. * * * Under our old system, by the suffrages of the freemen, the political rights of the laborer were acknowledged by the Constitution. We virtually destroyed those rights. * * * I do not for a moment now wish to maintain that there were not strong reasons why the existing arrangements should not be interfered with; but, then, I never heard a reason why a more satisfactory arrangement could not have been substituted in lieu of the old one. And I trace much of the discontent in the country, which, at times, has been painfully felt, to that omission."

That will at least show that the question was one which, having been taken up originally when the Reform Act was introduced into this House by a party in the State not then successful, has since never been entirely deserted by them. On every fitting occasion there have been expressions of opinion similar to those just quoted; but I have read this extract because the declaration which the House has now heard was made by me as a Minister, after duly consulting those with whom I have the honor to act. Measures of disfranchisement of this kind could not now be tolerated; but in 1832 it was not difficult to carry them with impunity. The position of the laboring classes in 1832 differed from their position in 1867; but such was the excitement produced by the measure of 1832 in the country generally, especially among those influential classes who considerably benefited by it, and whose power was immensely increased by it, that it was utterly impossible that any policy which was projected by the authors of the bill of 1832 could have been successfully opposed either in this House or by those who, outside the House, were more immediately interested in the question. That, however, which Sir R. PEEL told the Government of Lord GREY inevitably happened. He said: "As time advances and the country prospers, you will find the laboring class whose Parliamentary rights you are now destroying will take the opportunity of claiming again the privileges which you have thoughtlessly taken from them, and for which you offer no substitute." Since 1832, this country has, no doubt, made great progress. But it is during the last ten years that progress has been most remarkable. I will not now attempt to inquire into the causes, the particular causes, which have brought about that great advance. But I think I may say there is one sovereign cause which is at the bottom of everything, and that is the increased application of science to social life. That I believe to be the main cause of the vast changes we have seen in the condition and feeling of classes. We are all familiar with the material results which the application of science has produced. They are prodigious; but, to my mind, the moral results are not less startling. The revolution in locomotion, which would strike us every day as a miracle if we were not familiar with it, has given the great body of the inhabitants of this country in some degree the enlightening advantages of travel. The mode in which steam power is applied to the printing press in these days produces effects more startling than the first discovery of printing in the fifteenth century. It is science that has raised wages; it is science that has increased the desires and the opportunities of men; and it is science that has ennobled labor. There are some who say its effects must be to equalize the condition of men. That is a controversy. I am not anxious to-night on that or any other subject to enter into controversy; but this, I think, may be said, and the dogma may be impugned—there is no doubt that the application of science to social life has elevated the condition of the working classes. Having said this in all sincerity, I must repudiate an opinion which is too prevalent, and, as I think, is utterly unfounded—the opinion that [illegible] this House, the legitimate claims of the laboring classes to their due share in the [illegible] system have met with [illegible] opposition and have encountered a sinister spirit of neglect and intentional delay. On the contrary, Sir, forming my opinion from what I have seen out of doors, and, I am sorry to add, in some measure within these walls, I should say that these claims have been treated rather with an Epicurean feeling, which, anxious not to be troubled by the settlement of a disagreeable and, perhaps, as some think, a dangerous question, would agree to anything for immediate ease without any thought of our duty toward those who may follow us. All I can say of such a feeling is that I think it more dangerous than any of those opinions which perhaps to-day may have alarmed the minds of some, and which, if practiced, would injure the future of those who preach them. I have no hesitation in saying that as far as I can form an opinion, and I am sure on this head it is an impartial one, I know of no great question—no question, I mean, that largely influences the history of this country, and touches the principles upon which our Constitution rests—which has met with less discussion and with less difficulty than the one now engaging our attention. It is sometimes said that Parliamentary reform has been a Parliamentary question for fifteen years. It is very true that the attention of Parliament has been called to schemes for reconstructing this House; but I deny that those schemes were at all adapted to supply the deficiency which we are now considering, or were at all conceived in a spirit likely to bring about any satisfactory result. I look upon the bill of 1852, introduced by Lord JOHN RUSSELL, as eminently a [illegible] movement, for it did not even aim at supplying the deficiency to which I refer. I do not blame Earl RUSSELL for bringing forward that bill. I have vindicated him before in this House when attacked upon that head. I look upon the measure of 1852 as strictly a measure of self-defence. Lord JOHN RUSSELL, who understood the question of Parliamentary reform, found himself night after night attacked, as it were, by members of this House who proposed isolated measures applying only to some fragmentary portion of the great question of Reform. He knew the danger which might accrue if such isolated measures were adopted. He knew that, whether the result was democratic or oligarchic, consequences might ensue from such a course which would probably startle their proposers as much as anybody else. Therefore Lord JOHN RUSSELL, after five years' campaigning against his Liberal friends, found it absolutely necessary to make some effort for a comprehensive settlement of the question of Parliamentary Reform. Honorable gentlemen rose night after night, asking him at one time about the borough, at another about the county franchise, at another bringing forward proposals which would have completely revolutionized the whole system by which votes are given and registered, and Lord JOHN RUSSELL eventually proposed a scheme to deal with these points. But I beg the House to remark that the disturbance of the settlement of 1832 did not originate with Lord JOHN RUSSELL. It originated entirely with the House of Commons. It was not Lord JOHN RUSSELL, or his rivals, or any body of public men, who, when they make proposals to this House, make them at least with a sense of responsibility, that they may be called on to carry them into action. That was not the case. It was the House of Commons, it was those whom we habitually describe as independent members who commenced the disturbance of the settlement of '32. And here I would ask the House to reflect on these two circumstances. The origin of Parliamentary Reform as a question in the House of Commons must be found in the conduct of individuals—of independent members of this House. This, therefore, is a House of Commons question; it is not a party question. And it is remarkable that the House of Commons, having been the originators of the disturbance of the settlement of '32, have defeated every attempt that has been made by organized parties, by responsible bodies of men, and by leaders of political connections, to effect a settlement of a question which was then unsettled. I am bringing no charge of misconduct against any members of the House or against the House of Commons itself; I am speaking historically on the subject. The House of Commons may have been perfectly justified in what it did. I will not enter into any controversy to-night on the course which it pursued. The members of the House may have been justified in coming forward and sedulously attempting to disturb the settlement of '32. They may have been justified in defeating any measure which may have been brought forward by successive Ministers to settle the points in controversy. All that I do not deny; but I think all must admit that the House of Commons, with regard to this question of Parliamentary Reform, has incurred, as it were, certain peculiar responsibilities. They originated the question, and at the same time they have prevented the question being settled. Now, though few will doubt that, under these circumstances, the House of Commons itself, as independent of any particular party organization, has incurred a peculiar responsibility with respect to this question, it can, I think, hardly be denied that with regard to the present subject the relations between this House and the Government are peculiarly difficult and perplexing, because it is to be observed that, although the House of Commons defeated all the five measures that were brought forward by Lord RUSSELL, Lord ABERDEEN, Lord PALMERSTON and Lord DERBY, they did in four of these instances, permit the measure to be read a second time, but in the case of the bill of Lord DERBY's Government, they thought fit—I am not going for a moment to question the propriety of their conduct—not to permit that measure to be read a second time. Now I say, without the slightest soreness on the subject, that it was the opposition of Lord J. RUSSELL in 1859 that made Parliamentary Reform a party question. Until the vote was taken on that occasion it was not so. Well, no man is so sensible of the advantages of free discussion as myself. I am always ready to acknowledge its practical value. I must, therefore, repeat, and I am going to prove, the statement that I made just now. I say that until 1859 Parliamentary Reform was not a Parliamentary question. When Sir R. PEEL, in 1834, was called upon to form a government, there was then considerable odium raised against him owing to the insinuations of what were then called sincere Reformers—that on grounds of party policy he would disturb the Act of '32. Sir R. PEEL found it impossible to make way against these unfounded aspersions unless he took steps which, from their grave and solemn character, would duly impress the public mind. It was in this House, when called upon to take the responsible position of First Minister under circumstances of very great difficulty, that he made the solemn declaration, with the complete assent of all his party, that he would never seek to disturb the settlement of '32. And that engagement was religiously observed. Although the settlement of '32, with all its virtues, and I have never denied them, was no doubt conceived and carried with extreme party feeling, and in many of its minor provisions highly advantageous to the party that carried them. I don't blame them for that—I say, notwithstanding all that, the compact entered into by Sir ROBERT PEEL and his party was religiously observed, and it was not until 1851 and 1852, when dark rumors were abroad as to the intentions of Lord J. RUSSELL, who in a very solemn manner in this House had pledged himself on the faith of the Whigs to the principle of finality, that the Conservative Party had to consider what course to take if Lord J. RUSSELL should take up the question again. I believe I may say that was a subject which was considered by the most eminent and leading men—many now departed or lost to us—men held in the highest honor for their integrity and public spirit, like the late Duke of Richmond, Mr. BANKS, and others who sat in this House—and many who still live and were in intimate communication with Lord DERBY, and they came to the resolution that if Lord J. RUSSELL gave up the act of '32, nothing would induce them to take up a position of opposition to Parliamentary reform. And their course has been consistent throughout. There never was a bill brought forward, of any importance in its details, of which the second reading was opposed by us. I think I have traced the question now at least to the relinquishment of finality, and I think honorable gentlemen will agree with me that there was no appearance of reform being made a party question until that period. Many honorable members who sat in the House at that time are familiar with what took place with regard to those bills. Now, Sir, there is no man whose opinions on Parliamentary reform are spoken of with more levity than Lord PALMERSTON. One would conclude that Lord PALMERSTON was unquestionably very Conservative in his principles; that he was entirely opposed to any change in our Parliamentary Constitution, and that it was only for political convenience, and in order to make necessary arrangements for his indispensable colleagues, that he ever consented to the introduction of any measure of Reform. Now, there is not the slightest foundation for any such conclusion. In 1857 Lord PALMERSTON was at the culminating point of his power. He had then dissolved Parliament on the China vote, he had scattered all his enemies—the Whigs, even those who afterward became his friends. The Opposition, with which I was connected, suffered, but probably less than most portions of the House, in that penal dissolution, only obtained the representation of the City of London almost as an act of courtesy, and the most powerful leaders now on the subject of Parliamentary Reform lost their seats in this House on that occasion. Lord PALMERSTON had, accordingly, an indisputable majority. He had none in his Cabinet at that moment—though all men whom he respected—in a position to dictate a policy to Lord PALMERSTON. The House met in the Autumn of 1857; Lord PALMERSTON had, therefore, prepared his schemes, it was absolutely unnecessary for him to introduce the question of Parliamentary Reform, and yet Lord PALMERSTON recommended it in the speech from the throne. What happened in 1858? Lord PALMERSTON, who was supposed to be a Minister supported by the most powerful majority that ever appeared in Parliament, suddenly lost his pride of place. Within twelve months of the dissolution, and when Lord PALMERSTON left office, he was so sensible that "some settlement"—as the fashionable phrase was then—was required, that he said if his successor, Lord DERBY, would give his earnest attention to the subject, and if he should feel it his duty to bring forward a moderate, well-considered measure, he might be certain it would receive from him a fair and candid consideration. Well, Sir, Lord DERBY did not conceive in those days that Parliamentary Reform was a question on which, if he brought forward a measure, he could count upon any enthusiastic support. All parties had not then tried their hands in vain, and no circumstances had then occurred which would justify a Minister in advising the Crown to appeal to Parliament to consider this question not as a party question. Lord DERBY, however, did think that he was not putting too favorable an interpretation upon an undertaking that his efforts should receive a fair and candid consideration, when he concluded that if he did bring forward a measure, prepared with great care and labor, it should at least be read a second time and receive a fair consideration from Parliament. But that did not prove to be the case. Notwithstanding this declaration of Lord PALMERSTON, and notwithstanding the efforts that Lord PALMERSTON made, the House of Commons set at defiance his authority, and a private member brought forward an amendment which gave a totally different color to the conduct of the House. And who was that individual? Why, it was Lord JOHN RUSSELL. Lord JOHN RUSSELL then sat below the gangway; he was not a member of the Government that had retired from office; he was not then a proffinate Minister. He occupied, indeed, a commanding position, such as a man of his great achievements, his high character, and [illegible] always would command in this [illegible] in the position of a private member of Parliament. Well, the House of Commons followed Lord JOHN RUSSELL, so that it was again the House of Commons that came forward, and by that vote made it, I say, a party question. I do not object to the conduct of Lord JOHN RUSSELL. I am not contending about the decision which the House arrived at, as far as the decision itself was concerned, on the Bill of 1859; but this I do say, that it was a great responsibility on the part of the House of Commons to throw out that Bill, and then, when they had forced a change of Ministry, to be unable to carry their opinions into effect. Sir, I have thus shown that the position of the House of Commons with regard to this question of Parliamentary Reform is different from that which exists between the House generally and all other great questions, which are introduced and initiated in this House by a body of men who are in possession of office, or who are candidates for office, and who therefore, ought not to shrink from the responsibility of carrying their opinions into effect. I have shown that the House of Commons, as regards the present Ministry and that particular subject, is in a very perplexing position and this position increases its responsibility. For, with the greatest respect—without the slightest desire of giving offence to any member of the House, which would be foreign to my nature—I must at once say that the country upon this question cannot bear a repetition of the manœuvres of 1866. It cannot endure that a measure should be thrown out upon some cunning or captious point of detail, and that then those who have incurred the responsibility should shrink from fulfilling their duty by carrying a measure on this subject. Well, then, we have to consider under these difficult circumstances what is the course that we ought to undertake; and, Sir, it does appear to us—considering that this House of Commons itself disturbed the settlement of 1832, considering that the House itself on five different occasions baffled the efforts of five Governments to secure that resettlement which they have rendered necessary, considering also that with regard to those who at present sit on these benches the House have prevented any measure which they brought forward from being submitted to criticism in detail by allowing it to go into committee, and while taking that course have been unable to fulfill the expectations of the country when they acceded to power—it does seem to us that in a position of so much difficulty it is wise to reflect whether there is not some course that should be pursued which, without shrinking from the due responsibility of Ministers, would, at least, insure the House upon this question from such unfortunate mishaps as have on previous occasions been experienced by Governments that have attempted to deal with this question. It does seem to us that this is, from the causes that I have recapitulated, one of those cases of great difficulty—no doubt, and surrounded by circumstances of exigency which cannot be denied—which have been contemplated by the wisdom of our Parliamentary practice, and that we are pursuing only a constitutional course when we presume to recommend to the House that before we introduce a bill we may be permitted, upon its main principles, and upon other points of great and paramount importance, to ask the opinion of the House, and see whether they will sanction the course which we recommend. That, Sir, is a course which we believe to be, under the circumstances, strictly constitutional. It is a course which we believe ought not to be resorted to unless the circumstances are circumstances of exigency, and when we appeal to the House to permit us to adopt that course, we say, without thrusting our individual feelings upon the House, that in taking that course we are impelled by as pure a sense of public duty as ever influenced any body of men. Sir, I will not notice the first and sovereign objection which may be urged under ordinary circumstances to a proposition of proceeding by way of resolution in this House, because, if the circumstances to which I have now fully adverted, if the relations of the House to this subject of Parliamentary Reform, if the necessity of bringing this question to a settlement, are not sufficient, I have no arguments to urge. But there are other objections to that course which have been offered, and on which for a moment I will dwell. It is said that there are disadvantages in proceeding by way of resolution, independent of the great constitutional objection which nothing but exigency could override, and the first is that to proceed by resolution induces delay. I have no doubt that there may be circumstances in which men, or even the House, not unwilling to trifle with a question, might lose a great deal of time upon resolutions, and take steps which would make consequent legislation impossible, at least for that session. But, Sir, assuming a case such as the existing case, and that the resolutions are brought forward by a Ministry as the basis of legislation to which they will be prepared to proceed when the resolutions are passed, I cannot myself believe that there is anything even in the theory of resolutions which leads to delay. It is very true that you seem to do twice what under ordinary circumstances it might be necessary only to do once; but then the House knows very well that the discussions on principles which take place upon the second reading of a bill, and upon all the various amendments which opposition in the case of public measures gives opportunity for—that all those discussions are anticipated by the discussions on resolutions, and that you may very well pair the discussions upon resolutions against the discussions upon all the vital points of a measure. Practically, moreover, I do not find that proceeding by resolutions upon great and important subjects, where otherwise there would be circumstances of great difficulty, has led to delay. The instances are not numerous, because the House has already adopted that method, and of course I am only referring to circumstances of an extraordinary character, not to cases where we are obliged by the orders of the House to have recourse to it; but on looking over the few instances that are recorded in the journals of the House it does not appear to me that proceeding by resolutions has induced delay. Of this, at least, I am certain, that it has, I think, in every instance been followed by successful legislation, and that, generally speaking—indeed, with scarcely an exception—in the very year in which the resolutions have been brought forward. The case of the India resolutions is the last instance, and one with which we are all familiar; but I may remind those who were not then members of the House that there was a very strong struggle upon that measure. In that case, if my memory is not incorrect, between the passing of the last resolution and the third reading of the India Bill the interval was only a month. Therefore, I do not think that the House, upon reflection, will object to proceed by resolution on the groundless assumption that it will produce delay. If the House should agree to the principles I have previously put forward, that there are circumstances of extraordinary exigency which necessitate that course. Then it is said that resolutions are vague. Well, Sir, I admit that resolutions must be vague to a certain extent and in a certain sense. If you would produce resolutions with all the precision of clauses in a bill, there would not be slightest necessity to go into committee on resolutions. The object of resolutions is to obtain the opinion of the House upon the main principles on which your measure should be founded; and upon all other questions in which the main principles are not concerned, but which are of great importance, to obtain the opinion of the House, and defer to that opinion if it does not approve them. With regard to the application of the principles to details, of course it would be the duty of the Government to submit with pleasure and readiness to all suggestions made by the House which might lead to a more perfect and complete measure. Well, sir, upon the ground of delay, I trust that our course will not be opposed. With regard to the vagueness of resolutions, I will say this, that if a Ministry are resolved, if the resolutions are carried, to introduce a bill, there is no body of men more interested in the precision of the resolutions than the Government itself. It is not our interest to bring forward vague resolutions. We want to get from the House such a sanction of our views, and such assistance by the expression of their own, as that we can bring in a bill which will pass with promptitude. And, therefore, these vague resolutions are exactly what we should avoid, as they would not assist us in our course. I want to meet this question fairly, because I am sure it will facilitate our future course if we can arrive as soon as possible, and as much as possible, at a mutual understanding. I will take one of the most difficult questions which can occur in the resolutions. Our first resolution probably may refer to the extension of the suffrage. Well, if I bring forward a resolution which merely declares that it is expedient that there should be an extension of the suffrage in counties and boroughs, I should call that a vague resolution. (A laugh and "Hear, hear.") The House is agreed, and has agreed, not only in this but in preceding Houses, and in an unmistakable manner, that there should be a considerable extension of the suffrage in counties and boroughs; but the House, certainly not this House, has never yet formally stated the mode by which the extension should take place. But if a resolution is brought forward proposing the mode by which extention should take place, either by the creation of other franchises or the reduction of existing tenures of franchise, why then you have a resolution which advances the question. If, however, I am asked, as I am told I shall be asked, whether it is not useless to bring forward resolutions on such a question as the franchise without defining and describing minutely the qualification, then I say that is an unreasonable condition. (Cheers.) I say it is an unreasonable condition, because it is a condition which it is impossible for any Government to comply with. If you come forward with a resolution which declares that it is expedient the franchise should be extended by a reduction—that is a principle which when laid down cannot be understood. But how are you to settle the amount of the franchise? Take your borough franchise—how can you fix in your resolution, even if you agree to the principle of the extension of the franchise, the amount of your franchise, when that must depend upon principles not less important than the extension of the franchise? I wish to illustrate this point. The amount of the franchise depends upon many considerations, but it depends mainly upon one principle of the greatest importance, and that is a principle on which this House has given an equivocal and ambiguous decision; yet, without a right appreciation and a clear conception of which, it is impossible to make any proposal to the House which can lead to a practical result. I mean the basis upon which your franchise shall rest, namely, the principle of rating. Until you decide what shall be the basis of your franchise, and if you fix upon rating as the basis of your franchise, until the House of Commons has in a clear and unambiguous manner decided that point, how is it possible in a resolution to come forward and recommend a particular franchise? I put this forward because it is an important point which may be thrown in our teeth if we do not propose a resolution in which the exact character of the borough franchise is defined. It may be said that we are trifling with the subject, but I say that it is utterly impossible if you proceed by resolution. You must have a resolution to decide whether the basis of your franchise is to be rating or not. I will not trouble the House with too many details of the character of the resolutions which, if the House will give me the opportunity, I intend to propose. They will be, I hope, in the hands of members to-morrow morning; but, perhaps, the House will permit me to advert to one or two points upon which I think it highly important this House should come to a clear and unequivocal decision. And I must say that I am anxious the House shall decide on what principles they mean to construct the House of Commons. Do they mean to construct it on the principles of the English Constitution, or do they mean to construct it on the principles of the constitution of any other country? I think it very important that the question shall be decided. Now, Sir, Her Majesty's Government intend, if they can, and if this House will allow them, to reconstruct the House on the principles of the English Constitution. I will not advert to any remarks which I may have made before on that subject, or, at least, I should like not to advert to them, because it is painful to repeat oneself, but it is better to be monotonous than to be ambiguous on this subject. We think that the English Constitution is not a mere phrase. We believe that we live under a monarchy modified in its action by the coordinate authority of the Estates of the Realm, and we look upon the Commons of England, whom we represent, as one of those Estates. Sir, I know it has been said that this is merely an archæological view of the Constitution of England, but I think I can show the House that they will be very unwise if they quit without due consideration the ancient traditions of the polity under which they live, and under which this country has singularly flourished. Undoubtedly, under the great vicissitudes of centuries, the relations between the Estates of the Realm in this country have greatly altered and changed. No doubt, the Commons whom we represent have absorbed the greater part of the authority which those Estates once themselves exercised; but I think I can show the House that this is no reason why we should forget the constitutional scheme under which this country has so long prospered, but, rather, if deeply and fairly considered, why we should cling to that scheme as our only surviving guide against the impending perplexities that surround us. No doubt, the Commons of England, by the immense increase of population and property, have assumed a character with reference to the other estates which never was contemplated in the days of the Plantagenets and the Tudors. It is a very great error to suppose that it is merely the increase of population and property of the party of the Commons which has brought about the present form of the English Constitution and the present character and functions of the House of Commons. Take one of these estates. Take the peerage of England. That is a very powerful body. It is probably the wealthiest assembly in the world, and possesses particularly the kind of property which is most popular in England, because it is a tenure connected with the fulfillment of duties—I mean the land. Nor are the power and influence of the peerage to be measured by their property. Their social influence—I use the word in a large sense—their national influence, is very great. I have often myself felt that the power of the peerage is greater in every part of England than in their own House. What, then, has placed the Commons of England in the commanding position which they now occupy? It is the development of our financial Constitution. It is the claim that we asserted two centuries ago—partially recognized then, and now completely established, which has practically placed in this House the taxing power. That is the cause of the position and character of the Commons of England. The moment that power was established, every class, every interest in this country sought representation in this House, and naturally, because in this House alone can they defend their rights and their property. People complain of the influence, the undue influence, of the peerage in the House of Commons. Why, Sir, the influence of the peerage in the House of Commons is not a usurpation of our rights; it is a deference to our authority. And so it is with all interests. Here they come because here power is reposed, and it is here only that they can be guarded in respect to the exercise of that power by the presence of their representatives. The consequence is that every class and every interest has sought, and to a certain degree has obtained, representation in this House. That is the cause of the variety of our character. But is it the variety of our character that has given us our deliberative power? It is our deliberative power that has given us our hold upon the executive, and it is this hold upon the executive which is the best, aye, the only security for the freedom we enjoy. Well, sir, Her Majesty's Government can counsel and countenance no course that will change that varied character of the House of Commons; they will respect and reverence the causes which have elevated a rude popular assembly of the days of the Plantagenets into a Senate which commands the admiration of the world. We do not find that there is any security for retaining that character unless we oppose a policy which gives to any class in this country—I care not whether it be high or low, whether it be influenced by a democratical or by an oligarchical feeling—a preponderant power in this House. And therefore, in any measures that we may bring forward, we shall assert that the elective franchise must be regarded as a popular privilege, and not as a democratic right. If, sir, we wanted to see what are the consequences of allowing one class in a popular assembly to have a preponderating influence, what is passing in the world at the present time is fruitful of instruction. I never presume to criticise the institutions of other States. Indeed, I hold, and hold most sincerely, as a general principle, that the institutions of every country are pretty well adapted to the population who live under them. But, take the instance of our nearest neighbor. There is France, in the very van of civilization, perhaps—if I were not in the House of Commons and in England, I might even venture to say—the first of European nations, inferior to none in vivacity of mind, in acute intellect, in wonderful perseverance, and in that patriotic feeling which always follows. Well, in France, this gifted nation has a popular assembly and it is elected by universal suffrage. Does any one pretend that the Legislative Assembly of France is equal, I will not say merely in European, but in cosmopolitan consideration, to the House of Commons? If there be any Englishman who thinks that the Legislatige Assembly of France can claim that position, I am sure there is no Frenchman who does so. But it may be asserted that our institutions are not sufficiently representative to suit the advanced state of our race, and that the Constitution of France was suddenly and rudely invented under circumstances of disorder and disturbance. Well, let us take the case of the United States of America. There you have a House of Representatives, framed by the children of our loins, and certainly under the inspiration of as pure a patriotism as ever existed. It is elected by universal suffrage. But does any one contend that the House of Representatives at Washington can equal in authority the House of Commons? And what is the cause of this? Why, no doubt the American nation is inferior to us in no point; it is of the same blood, the same brains, the same intelligence, of equal energy, perhaps of more enterprise; but the House is elected by one class; there is no variety in it. And so the Legislative Assembly of America, like that of France, can neither of them rule the country in which it is established. I would hardly venture to refer to another case, but there is one further example for our guidance. You have now a German Parliament instituted. Now, I am proud of our countrymen, but I don't suppose there is any man in this House, at this moment, who will pretend that for intellectual power we are superior to the German nation. That gifted people now have a Parliament; that Parliament is elected by universal suffrage, and we find that the Ministers of the King are not to sit in it. Thus we have these extremely popular and representative institutions elected by one preponderating class; and what do we see are the consequences? Why, that the Assembly loses all that which we believe, and justly believe, to be the characteristic of the House of Commons. It loses it from the want of that variety of elements which gives various wisdom, various knowledge, deliberative power, and, by deliberative power, such a moral command over society that it willingly intrusts to it a great portion of the executive of the country. Well, Sir, with these views, considering the doctrines that are now preached, the violent, the thoughtless, the pernicious doctrines which are now circulated, we cannot pretend to enter upon the laborious and responsible task which we are otherwise willing to undertake, unless the House of Commons will, by some resolution, declare an opinion in harmony with the general sentiment I have now expressed. There are other subjects on which I think it is of the utmost importance that the House should come to a decision, upon which subsequent legislation may be greatly facilitated. I need refer but slightly to the principle to which I have adverted as the bases of our legislation on the franchise—namely, the principle of rating. I admit that in the year 1852, having endeavored to bring forward a scheme which founded our suffrage on that principle, I was reluctantly obliged to give it up, the difficulties were then so great, the anomalies so glaring, and the consequences to which it would have led so absurd. But since that time the course of legislation in the House has greatly lessened those difficulties. A bill introduced from the Right Honorable Member from Wolverhampton (Mr. VILLIERS) on the subject of union rating, has greatly contributed to this result. But I hope that to-night my honorable friend the Secretary to the Treasury (Mr. HUNT) will have an opportunity of bringing in a measure which will entirely remove all the remaining difficulties connected with the matter. Under these circumstances, we trust the House will assent to a resolution affirming that rating shall be the basis of the franchise. Sir, there are one or two other points to which, if I am not wearying the House, I should like to allude. Among them is one of the most difficult of all questions, viz.: the distribution of seats. Now, upon that subject there are two schools of opinion, which are as much at variance as upon the subject of the franchise itself. There is a school that would reconstruct the electoral map of England. We hear sometimes that the map of Europe is to be reconstructed. There is also a school in this country which would reconstruct the electoral map of England. On the other hand, there are those who approach this question with very great hesitation. They see an ancient and complex arrangement, but, at the same time, one which, for a considerable period has contributed, as they think, to the representation of a country like England, having a variety of interests, with success. It is impossible in this country to think on this subject, and not to be struck by the apparently providential manner in which an almost obscure island in the days of the Norman Kings, with but a limited population and slight resources, has developed itself into a magnificent and unparalleled Empire. Through the rude institutions of the Plantagenets and Tudors, however, the means have been found of representing interests so vast, so various, so inconceivable as those which are bound up with the England of the present day. Those who are impressed with that conviction will, I am sure, concur with me in the opinion that upon the question of the redistribution of seats we must proceed with great caution and care. An attempt to portion according to certain symmetrical arrangements the representation of the country would probably end in altering the character of the House, and in altering its character depriving it of its authority. I think that before we introduce our bill we have a right to ask the House to give us their opinion upon, and I hope their sanction to, certain principles upon which we propose to act. One of those principles is that no borough should, as far as the redistribution of seats is concerned, be wholly disfranchised. I am in favor of this principle for two reasons. I look upon it in the first place as wise and necessary that the representation of the country should, as far as lies in our power, be distributed; and I regard it as unwise and unnecessary to disturb any centre of representation, because it is impossible in an age of rapid growth, when communities so rapidly rise and vanish, when the changes and alterations of social arrangements are so evanescent, to proceed with too much circumspection. Speaking, then, for myself and my colleagues, we are of opinion, that no borough should be wholly disfranchised so far as the redistribution of seats is concerned—for I am far from saying that if bribery be proved to exist in a borough, as we have reason to fear and believe it may be in the case of some—we ought to show ourselves more deficient in spirit than our predecessors, and I trust under such circumstances we should know how to act. Our main—mind, I do not say our sole—consideration, in altering the apportionment of the representation would, in the second place, be to supply representatives to places now unrepresented, but which are, from a variety of causes, entitled to the privilege. These are the two principles by which we would be guided on the question of the redistribution of seats, and unless we have from the House their sanction with respect to these two points all our arrangements must prove perfectly useless, for honorable members must feel that we might then have an amendment on the second reading of the bill which we might introduce, founded, perhaps, on the case of some obscure borough, but so ingeniously worded that the fate of the measure might depend upon it. I have to apologize to the House for having gone so much into detail—although I have endeavored to confine myself to those resolutions, which appeared to me to involve large principles; but there is another point on which I think it my duty to touch slightly—a point with which it has been found difficult to deal, which is a very important element in the settlement of this question of Reform, and upon which, I venture to say, a greater amount of misapprehension exists than almost any other—I allude to the subject of boundaries. Now, I have, myself, on more than one occasion, not completely, but casually, expressed the views which I entertain upon this subject. It is really a vital subject, and one, it appears to me, on which no dissension ought to prevail, for if clearly understood, there would be, I imagine, scarcely any room for a difference of opinion in regard to it. Unfortunately, however, it is not clearly understood, and it has had raised in connection with it objections which have had a very considerable effect on the House, although they are objections based upon false data, and supported by false reasoning. If I again remind honorable members of the salient facts of the case, it is because I am anxious to place a distinct picture before their minds. The amount of the population dwelling in counties is 11,500,000, and that population is represented in the House of Commons by 162 members. Nine millions and a half is the extent of the population living in boroughs, and the number of members representing it within these walls is 334. Now one would naturally say at the first glance that there is nothing unreasonable in the 11,500,000 asking the House of Commons that as they have but a very small share of the representation, the enjoyment of their rights should at least not be interfered with by the nine and a half millions in boroughs. Honorable members must, it seems to me, feel the justice of that appeal. We know that since 1832 the population of boroughs has greatly increased, and that they have passed the borough boundaries to the extent of millions. The population of the counties has also, I believed, considerably increased, but they are on that account all the more anxious for the due enjoyment of their privileges. The population of towns, however, has, I repeat, passed their boundaries in millions, and if you greatly reduce, as we propose to do, the franchise in counties, a large proportion of the population of boroughs will become county electors. Well, the 11,500,000 with 162 members look on that as rather hard, for they naturally think that the surplus population of the boroughs ought to be contented with their 334 members. This is not an idle apprehension or unfounded complaint on their side. If you reduce to-morrow, as you will do if you follow our advice, the country franchise, you will have half the town of Halifax—I give this as a mere illustration—not more distinct from the other half than the city of Westminster is from the City of London—supplying a large body of electors to the County of Yorkshire. Why should that body of men vote for a candidate to whom all their sympathies, local and municipal, are opposed? And are the 11,500,000, with only 162 members, to be visited by an infusion that will still further materially diminish their privilege in sending men representing their views to Parliament? In my opinion the question is one about which there ought to be no controversy, but there is, nevertheless, with respect to it a great controversy, a bitter controversy, which, like all great and bitter controversies, arises from a total ignorance of the subject to which the argument relates. It is contended that no revision of the boundaries between boroughs and counties must be attempted because it would be difficult rigidly and severely to define them. Now, to define the boundaries between a borough and county population is not only difficult, it is impossible. No one ever contemplated such a division. Those populations must to a certain degree blend, and it is desirable they should blend. But cases of great injustice like that I have mentioned—and there are twenty such cases which I could name—should not, therefore, be allowed to pass without a remedy, and the remedy, I maintain, can be rendered perfectly consistent with that natural blending to which I just now referred. The great objection, however, which is urged against a revision of boundaries—and I put it, I hope, fairly in its naked form, for I have no wish to cast a veil over it—is that it is a plan which, if adopted with other schemes of analogous though not so important a character, such as giving representatives to some boroughs, would throw the 162 county members entirely into the hands of the landlords, their tenants and laborers. Well, you accept that proposition; I am sorry for you, for it is a totally erroneous proposition. This is a case of great importance, and I do not think that any part of a future Reform Bill can be really more important, or more to the interest of both parties clearly to understand. In the 11,500,000 of population to which I have referred, there will, no doubt, be a considerable diminution, if our propositions are adopted. We shall propose to enfranchise boroughs which may diminish that amount by hundreds of thousands, and probably even by a million. There would then still remain in England a vast number of towns which by no wise scheme of Parliamentary representation can be or ought to be enfranchised. I give you the advantages of all their population, and still there remain in England, as appears by the evidence on the table, what is termed in the technical language of the statistics, a scattered or village population which does not live in towns, even in towns of 1,500 population, and which amounts to upward of 9,000,000, being equal to the amount of the population of all the represented boroughs of England. But you say that this is only composed of landlords, farmers and laborers, and why care for them? The landlords, farmers and laborers are registered in the census, and still form alone the most important class in England, from their property and numbers combined. That class comprises 2,000,000 of the population, and if you take away all the landlords, farmers and laborers, what is your duty to the 7,000,000 of the population that remain in the counties, and what are those 7,000,000 of population? They are the backbone of the country. I say that for independence, industry, for the comparative simplicity of their lives, and, whatever may be their creed, whether Churchman or Dissenter, for their deep and religious conviction, there is no part of the population more deserving of esteem. On this subject of the population of the counties there does exist in this enlightened metropolis a degree of want of information which is perfectly astonishing. I do not like to refer to some opinions which have been lately circulated by one who has always been my political opponent while in this House, but whom I have always respected and more than respected, who, I think, was a great honor to this House, and whose memorable achievements should never be forgotten. Still I was astonished to learn from that high authority that the cause of all the discontent prevailing in England on the subject of the representation of the people was the enfranchisement of the farmers of this country some 30 or 40 years ago. I think that I have rather indicated to-night, at the beginning of my task, the real cause of the dissatisfaction at the present day with respect to the Reform Act of 1832. It has not been caused by the enfranchisement of the farmers of England, but by the disfranchisement of the workmen of England. On the subject of the two kinds of population to which I was adverting, the most extraordinary want of information appears to exist. Look at those 7,000,000 of your population which I just now alluded to. Who are they? Among them are the representatives of the ancient freeholders of England, to whom we are indebted for our public liberties. Without referring back to our historical recollections, but speaking only in reference to the latest and greatest political measure of late years—the passing of the Reform Act, which, when I first entered the House, was never mentioned except with enthusiasm, but is now only named with contumely and dissatisfaction—I say, it was the freeholders of England in the counties of England who carried that measure. There are among those 7,000,000 of the population I have adverted to, 300,000 and more freeholders of England. If you look to the amount of the county constituency, and if you take away the 100,000 of occupying tenants, as well as those freeholders who vote for the counties in respect of freeholds in boroughs, you will find that you take away two-fifths of the county electoral body, and you leave more than 300,000 freeholders, who, among the 7,000,000 of population I have mentioned, are utterly unknown and ignored (the expression is not good English) by this House, and not only by this House, but by men occupying the highest positions in the State. When I ask justice for those freeholders, I am told in return I want to eliminate all the independence and all the intelligence of the counties. I have never recommended any violent destruction of the existing electoral scheme, in order that adequate representation might be given to those men, because I felt the disturbance would do them far more harm than good; but if there are to be only 162 county representatives in this country, merely gradually increasing in number when opportunities may occur—if that is to be the principle of your system, then you are bound to let this part of the population enjoy the rights which the Constitution intended, and to provide that the county members should be elected by the county population and not by the borough population, which also has the power to elect members in this House. Under these circumstances the Government have prepared a resolution which will propose a course calculated, we hope, to do justice on this long-vexed question, as, when calmly considered, it will be acknowledged to be founded on principles of truth and equity. I hope no opposition will be offered to the course we propose, and that we at last shall reconcile this great portion of the people to our new arrangements by making them feel that they are no longer debarred from the enjoyment of the privileges which the Constitution meant to give them. I will here refer to the instance of a rampant orator who goes about the country maligning men and things. He has attacked the House of Commons under the thin veil of a lecture on the reign of CHARLES I., and after alluding to two illustrious men who then existed went out of his way to attack me, saying, "Where now are the 3,000 freeholders of Buckinghamshire?" Why, they are where you would naturally expect to find them. They are in the County of Buckingham. I can pardon this wild man, who has no experience of life, having probably always lived in the cloisters of some college, making these mistakes, but I cannot pardon grave and eminent statesmen falling into the error of describing the tenant farmers as a preponderating portion of the county constituency. There is no subject on which so much exaggeration exists as on the subject of occupying tenants in counties. They never at any time exceeded one-fifth of the constituency, and that number is divided between the two great parties in the State. How, therefore, is it possible that they can exercise the influence which is alleged? In my own county, where, according to the lecturer, there are nothing but tenant farmers, there happens to be, in a constituency of 6,000, only 1,200 registered occupying tenants; but you will not do justice to the county constituency, because you have been induced to believe extravagant representations. I have thus, Sir, endeavored as far as I could to place before the House the course which Her Majesty's Government propose to take upon this great question, which has been so long discussed, and the discussion upon which they feel it so necessary to bring to a conclusion—I hope a satisfactory one. I have stated not only the course which Her Majesty's Government propose to the House, and which they earnestly hope the House will adopt, but I have also endeavored to convey to them, so far as I could, without reserve, the spirit in which these resolutions are framed. I say "without reserve," because I could have explained our policy and waited for discussion to explain the matter; but I thought it would rather facilitate our proceedings if it did without reserve impress on the House the general principles on which we wish to act, and the spirit in which we do act. Don't let the House suppose that we are seeking them to go into Committee and allow us to propose resolutions because we are angling for a policy. We are not angling for a policy. We have distinct principles which will guide us, and which we wish the House to sanction. But there are several subjects besides those which I have indicated, if not of equal still of very great importance in the happy settlement of this question, upon which it would be desirable that the opinion of the House should be given, and on these subjects we should defer the opinion of the House. If we go into this Committee to move resolutions, in the application of those principles we should consult in every way the sense and accept the suggestions of the House. And although we are not prepared in any way to shrink from the leading principles of the policy that we hope may be sanctioned, we still believe that on a question of this paramount importance, if the House deign to coöperate with us and come into council with us, many suggestions of great value will be made which may add to the fulness and completion of the consummation. I can only say on the part of my colleagues that these suggestions will be received not merely with candor, but if found to deserve the acceptance of the House and appear for the public advantage, they will be accepted even with gratitude. We shall enter into the Committee and avail ourselves of all that the learning, the genius, the experience of the House can suggest for the solution of this question; and to all we shall give a cordial and a candid deference. The course we adopt is not one flattering to ourselves, but it is more flattering to assist, however humbly, in effecting that which he thinks is for the public good than to bring forward mock measures which he knows the spirit of party will not pass. And let me tell the member for Birmingham, who gave me that ironical cheer, that there are others besides himself who think that it is desirable that this question should be settled, and who wish it to be settled in the genius of the English Constitution. Of course it would be very agreeable to us to bring forward at once a complete measure, backed by a confiding majority, and having the assurance of settling a question which engages the attention of a great nation. None of my colleagues pretend to be superior to

"The last infirmity of noble minds."

But, Sir, this is not a time in which we are to consider the complacency of Ministers, or even the pride of parties. I earnestly hope that the House of Commons will rise to this occasion. I earnestly hope that the House of Commons, in unison with that gracious speech which Her Majesty delivered to her Parliament, authorized by antecedent circumstances, and urged by the necessity of the case, will divest itself of party feeling and give her Ministers on this, if on no other occasion, the advantage of their coöperation and their cordial support. Sir, some sharp things have been said about the House of Commons since we parted in the Summer—some sharp things, not with reference merely to its present character, but to its past conduct, which I thought had been accepted, sanctioned and embalmed by history. I do not doubt that this human institution is not free from the imperfections of humanity. It is possible that there may have been periods when the integrity even of the House of Commons might successfully have been impugned. I know well—we all know that there have been times when its conduct has been unjust, violent, even tyrannical. If you search our records, unquestionably you will find conclusions on many subjects that are at variance with those doctrines which are the happier appanage of our more enlightened times. But, Sir, there is no greater error than to judge the morals of one age by the manners of a subsequent one. There is no greater error than to decide upon the passions of perilous times with the philosophic calmness of a sure security. There is no greater error than to guage the intellect of the past by its deficiences, not by the slow progress of human systems. Those who take a larger and nobler view of human affairs will, I think, recognise that, alone in the countries of Europe, England now for almost countless generations has by her Parliament exhibited the fair examples of free government, and that in the course of the vicissitudes of her heroic history she has chiefly by this House of Commons maintained and cherished that public spirit which is the soul of commonwealths, without which empire has no glory, and the wealth of nations is a thing of corruption and decay. Sir, I believe that on the 25th of February this House will resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole House to take into consideration the 2d and 3d of WILLIAM IV., cap. 45.

MR. GLADSTONE'S SPEECH.

Mr. GLADSTONE, who was greeted with loud Opposition cheers, said: Without, Sir, in any manner derogating from the ability of the speech which the right honorable gentleman has just delivered, I venture to observe—and I think many will concur in the observation—it is one which does not of itself necessarily carry censure—that the House is placed in a somewhat peculiar position. We are to approach the discussion of a subject of unparalleled difficulty, and one which has undoubtedly been embittered in other times by proceedings which, whether justified by the spirit of party and its ordinary usages or not, yet certainly has been in a high degree obstructive of public progress,—we are to approach the discussion of this question now on the invitation of the right honorable gentleman in a manner, I think, altogether novel. I am not about to discuss at length the propositions of the right honorable gentleman, which will be best considered when we hold them, in their express terms, in our hands; still less am I about to offer to the House, as I hope, any one remark which may diminish the expectations or the hopes that any one of us may entertain of making the propositions of the right honorable gentleman and of the Government the basis of a settlement of the question. But there were remarks contained in the speech of the right honorable gentleman which I do not able to pass by altogether in silence. The right honorable gentleman in the early part of his speech, laid much stress upon certain terms contained in Her Majesty's speech—terms, I think, not very commonly found in speeches from the throne—instructing this House as to the temper in which it was to deal with this subject; and the signification which the right honorable gentleman, no doubt with great authority, attaches to those words is this, that the subject of parliamentary reform is no longer to be a question whereon the fate of a Ministry is to depend. There is no more grave and difficult question that can arise for the consideration of a responsible Ministry than to determine what are and what are not the occasions upon which the failure and rejection of their propositions constitute a sufficient cause for the resignation of their offices. If that general proposition be settled, as I think it is both by opinion and by experience, there immediately follows from it this consequence—that the executive Government ought on every occasion to retain in its own hands an unimpeded and unfettered power of considering that most difficult question with reference to its own dignity and honor, and to the interests of the country according to the circumstances that may arise. Those circumstances it is impossible to define and to forecast in anticipation of the events, and I own to entertaining a doubt whether the right honorable gentleman has so far conduced to the easier or more satisfactory prospect of settling this question by the announcement beforehand, of something like an abstract and binding proposition to the effect that it is to be one which is not to involve the fate of the Government. That, however, is a matter more, perhaps, for the consideration of the right honorable gentleman and his colleagues than for those who are less connected with them; but the principle announced by him is one of such importance, and I confess that in my own mind it is one open to so much doubt, that I could not allow it to pass without remark. The right honorable gentleman then proceeded to a lengthened historical disquisition upon the transactions that have taken place in previous sessions, and in previous Parliaments, with regard to measures of Parliamentary Reform. I wish to give him the opportunity of correcting me on a future occasion if I should unfortunately misrepresent his meaning in consequence of having been unable sufficiently to comprehend him. But I did not clearly gather from his speech what was the precise inference that he intended to draw from that recital. It appeared to me intended to show that there was a special responsibility of this House, as distinguished from the Government which ordinarily directs its proceedings, with reference to the subject of Parliamentary Reform. If that be all that is intended to be established by that recital I have no difficulty, as far as I am personally concerned, in subscribing to the doctrine of the right honorable gentleman, for, although the opinion when I expressed it was much objected to—and objected to, perhaps, in quarters where there may be more sympathy with it to-night, I did entertain, and strongly entertain, the opinion that the House itself, from the actions on various occasions of its independent members, has incurred in the face of the country a special responsibility with reference to the question of Reform. But I understood the right honorable gentleman to go beyond the limits of that proposition, and to imply that, together with the increase of the responsibility of the House there was a diminution of the responsibility of the Government, and that an exceptional state of things had arisen in which it would be expedient for, if not imperative, upon this House to effect a settlement of this difficult question under some guidance or leadership—the right honorable gentleman does not say in what degree—of Government, such guidance or leadership to be connected with a responsibility different in kind and also in weight from that which usually attaches to the advisers of the Crown. If that be so, I am very doubtful whether the announcement of such a view on the part of the leader of this House will add to the weight or to the authority with which his propositions should be placed before us, and which, attaching as it justly does under all circumstances to the proposals of the Executive in this country, is of itself one of the great propelling forces by which important measures are successfully carried through this House. The right honorable gentleman has announced with reference to the subject of Parliamentary Reform, his intention of proceeding by resolution—an intention with which we were already acquainted from information that had reached us from various quarters. I will not enter into any full discussion of that method of proceeding, although I frankly own my prepossessions to be against it. I think that the method of proceeding is justifiable, and even necessary, in cases of a particular description; in a case, for example, where it is necessary to obtain the concurrence of both Houses, it is obvious that the simultaneous concurrence of both Houses could not be had except by adopting the practice of proceeding by resolution. I will not, however, ask what are the precise limits to which this method of proceeding should be confined, but the right honorable gentleman, having dwelt upon the subject fully, has failed to satisfy my mind that this method of doing things twice over instead of once has not, as a general rule, some tendency to cause delay. The right honorable gentleman, in touching upon the second and more important point, admitted that vagueness was almost inseparable from the nature of resolutions—that is to say, that if resolutions are to be passed with greater facility than would be the case were the same propositions embodied in a bill, the right honorable gentleman admits that those resolutions must necessarily be exceedingly vague in their nature. The right honorable gentleman has shadowed forth in his speech to-night the principal points which are to be included in the resolutions that he is about to propose, and I wish to state with the utmost clearness what, as far as my humble opinion is concerned, should be the course of the independent members of this House. I have already said that, under the circumstances, I do not ask what might be asked on other occasions—how far the Government which makes this proposal is in possession of the general confidence of the House, and I now go further and say that the objections I entertain to this mode of procedure will not stand in my way—and should not, I think, stand in the way of others—if, notwithstanding this mode of procedure, we can use the propositions of the right honorable gentleman—either by adopting them as they stand, or by altering them—as a means of arriving at a settlement of this question. Those scruples which I felt with regard to the method of proceeding by way of resolution I shall cast behind me if, upon examining those resolutions, I find it possible for us to make an onward movement. The right honorable gentleman has told us something of his propositions, and in reference to them I must observe that I think we are bound to avoid everything that tends to adjourn the settlement of this question. In whatever form these resolutions are laid before us, a long period of time must elapse, before this great and fundamental question can be settled. I am not altogether assured, after having heard the remarks of the right honorable gentleman with reference to the rating franchise, that the matter will be disposed of with the requisite speed. If I am to interpret in the ordinary manner the terms of the notice which stands upon the books of the House, it is clear that very important changes in the law of rating are contemplated, changes such as it is impossible for this House adopt in a moment. Is it meant that the question of Parliamentary Reform is to depend upon the previous attainment of what the right honorable gentleman may think of a perfect system of rating? I understand the right honorable gentleman to say that he cannot fix the amount of the reduction in the franchise in his first resolution, because that may depend upon the points to be disposed of in those that follow, but does not the right honorable gentleman see that many would refuse—would justly refuse—to commit themselves to an abstract principle of reduction unless they knew what form the reduction was to take? Again, if it be true that the amount of this reduction is to depend upon some subsequent resolution with reference to an alteration to be made in the law of rating, I hope I may dismiss the apprehension which I confess a part of the speech of the right honorable gentleman raised in my mind, that this method of proceeding by way of resolution is calculated to defer the definite settlement of the question of reform. I beg the right honorable gentleman, if he thinks it worth his while, to consider that as an illustration of what I mean. The very same motives as would lead me, for one, to coöperate with the right honorable gentleman, and to build on his foundations, if possible, for a speedy settlement of the question, would lead me, I frankly own, most strenuously to oppose any proposition or proceeding likely to cast it into the far future. We cannot afford to go on in this country as we are going. It is time that this discord between classes—this tendency to discord, this incipient discord—this tendency to separate interests, from indications of which I must say the speech of the right honorable gentleman, in that portion of it in which he referred to the paragraph in the speech from the Throne, was not altogether free—it is time that all this should cease; and not till this question of reform has disappeared from among the subjects of controversy can we hope to see the people of England what they once were, and what we ought to be desirous they should ever continue to be—a united people. The right honorable gentleman has told us the day on which he proposes to proceed with his resolutions. I think it better to reserve till then any opinion on the important question—perhaps the vital question—whether his resolutions do constitute a plan to which the House can assent if they agree, and on which they can join issue, if they do not agree, with the right honorable gentleman. No objection will be taken otherwise than as a matter of argument and representation with respect to the mode of proceeding. I have just intimated the direction in which we are disposed to look, and the rule by which our conduct will be guided. Our object being to make progress in this question—and we think the country has a right to expect that—we will gladly assist the right honorable gentleman if he concurs with us in this view. But I am sure the right honorable gentleman will not expect us to be a party to what we should consider an absolute betrayal of public duty—that is to say, to the adoption of his resolutions if we find them to be measures—not measures, but declarations preliminary to measures—tending to doubt and uncertainty—tending to diminish the confidence of the people in Parliament—tending to adjourn a condition for which, on every ground, it is desirable that we should look without delay. The right honorable gentleman asked the question—and I think it was a natural remark to make—"Upon what principle the House of Commons was to be reconstructed?" He answered that it ought to be upon the principle of the British Constitution. Then, spreading his wings for an extended flight he traveled east and west, and gave us an account of the Representative Chambers of foreign countries. Sir, I very much doubt the wisdom of those self-complacent allusions to the institutions of foreign countries. It sometimes happens that our views of them are not altogether accurate, and at best they cannot be expected to carry on them the stamp of impartiality. Were this the time and place, I should be disposed to challenge some particulars in the statement of the right honorable gentleman; but, even if those statements were strictly accurate, I very much doubt whether much is gained by comparisons of this description. The right honorable gentleman must, however, see that he is engaged in a combat with a phantom; for has any government in this country at any time proposed to deal with the question of Parliamentary reform on any other principles than those of the British Constitution? We have been ready at all times—and never more so than last year—to contend that it was upon those principles we took our stand. It is true there may be the misfortune of a difference of opinion as to the construction of this and that. Indeed, I frankly own that in many of the opinions of the right honorable gentleman, I think he departs from the principles of the British Constitution; but am I to rise in my place and assume that I have the exclusive key to those principles, and that he has abandoned them? I ask the right honorable gentleman to enlarge his views so as to believe that those who may have differed on former occasions, who may differ on this occasion, and who may differ in the future, whether they differ or not, are not less proud of that glorious Constitution, with the rich traditions and the noble inheritance it has left us. On this side, we only ask for ourselves that liberty of construction which we gladly and freely accord to others.

The motion was then agreed to.

Character of the Resolutions—The Duty of the Government.

From the London Times, Feb. 12.

The Reform Resolutions of the Government are *vague and unsubstantial*, and they have been needlessly thrust forth into the world, *without any real attempt to explain their meaning or to vindicate their expediency.* The House of Commons must take them in hand. Whether party spirit will allow this to be done is uncertain, but the course prescribed by patriotic duty is plain. The plan of resolutions was adopted because the task of reform is one which may be fitly shared between the Government and the House of Commons, and, indeed, can only be accomplished by their joint action. And there is a necessity that it should be accomplished. The question has been tossed to and fro between contending parties, and though the nation is willing to wait that the settlement finally resolved upon may be complete, *its patience would not survive a conviction of the insincerity of Parliament,* reform should be settled without more delay. The Government has professed in very humble language its willingness to be guided, and it becomes incumbent upon the House of Commons to accept its part of the responsibility. In the interval between this and Monday week there will be much deliberation, and many schemes of action will be discussed; but the deliberation the nation seeks is a deliberation upon the means of perfecting Reform—not on the means of upsetting one Ministry in order to bring in another; the schemes it would have discussed are schemes of enfranchisement, not of party gain at the cost of the integrity of Parliament and the peril of our institutions.

THE FENIANS.

The Apprehended Outbreak at Chester—Official Explanation in Parliament.

On the 12th inst. Col. FRENCH, in the House of Commons, asked the Home Secretary what truth there was in the statements made in the morning papers that 800 men yesterday took possession of the City of Chester, that great alarm was occasioned thereby, that the inhabitants were sworn in as special constables, and that the Government sent down a regiment of Guards by a special train, and what reason there was for supposing this to be a Fenian movement. He had information that the gathering was nothing but a collection of ruffians, who assembled to witness a prize fight. ["Order" and laughter.]

Mr. WALPOLE replied—Perhaps the best answer I can give to the question of the honorable gentleman will be to state, in as simple a narrative as I can, all the circumstances material to the inquiry made of the Government. On Sunday evening last I received a communication stating that there was unusual excitement among those who are generally acknowledged, or, at any rate, believed to be Fenians in the town of Liverpool. It was stated that they were meeting together with unusual frequency, and that there was some apprehensions that a movement was to be made on their part. Acting upon that information, on Sunday afternoon I sent down a person specially to inquire into the truth of the statements so made, and to report to me as soon as possible whatever information he obtained. Soon after I had reached the Home-office on Monday morning a telegraphic message came from the Mayor of Chester, stating that a large number of strangers were in the town and neighborhood, that they were believed to be Fenians, and that the apprehension was that they were about to attack the Castle, for the purpose of seizing the arms and ammunition stored there; and the telegram also stated the number of troops there were in the town, and expressed a wish that an additional force should be sent down. On receipt of that telegram I directed that a company of troops should be sent from Manchester to Chester to augment those stationed there. Later in the day I received a report from the person I had sent to Liverpool, and according to that report it had been ascertained that on the previous Friday evening there had been a meeting of Fenians, who had resolved to attack the town of Chester on the Monday morning for the purpose of obtaining the arms and ammunition in the Castle. So far the report derived from Liverpool corresponded with the telegrams which came from the Mayor of Chester, and this correspondence gave a serious aspect to the affair. Still later in the day I received two other telegrams, one with reference to the calling out of the volunteers, and the other asking generally how they were to act. To the first I replied that the Mayor ought not to call out the Volunteers in their military capacity, that it would be their duty to aid in preserving the public peace as much as it was the duty of any other civilians to do so, [hear, hear,] and that in case of emergency they would be justified in using their arms, not in a military capacity but as I have stated. To the second telegram I replied that the Mayor had better put himself in communication with Major-Gen. Sir JOHN GARVOCK, who commands the troops in the northern division of England, and a further telegram was sent to Gen. GARVOCK, instructing him to put himself in communication with the Mayor of Chester, and so save telegraphic messages coming to the Home Office. That was all that had been done up to the time the House met yesterday. While my right honorable friend (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) was making his statement to the House last night I received a further telegram from the Mayor of Chester, and it was as nearly as possible in these words:

"400 more have arrived, making, in all, 1,200 in the city. The town is in a state of excitement, and more troops are required."

On receipt of the telegram I communicated with the heads of the Departments as much connected with such a subject as is my own, and we consulted as to the course that had better be taken. We agreed, inasmuch as there was no statement that these strangers were armed, (hear, hear,) and inasmuch as there was a great absence of details such as would justify the Government in adopting extraordinary measures, to send telegrams to the Mayor of Chester and to Gen. GARVOCK. That addressed to Gen. GARVOCK inquired whether the strangers in Chester were armed, if so, whether he required any further force: and, if he required such force, to what extent. That sent to the Mayor was to this effect:

"Telegraph directly what is the state of the town at this moment, and whether anything further is needed."

We determined not to send any troops in addition to those which had been sent until we got an answer to those telegrams; but my colleagues agreed that, if we did have an answer, then I should be at liberty to communicate with my right honorable friend the Secretary of State for War, and that such measures might be adopted as might be deemed advisable. In the interim we had desired that a battalion of Guards should be in readiness in case they were needed; and also that a train should be kept in steam ready for their conveyance. I received no answer to either telegram until quite early this morning. I received the Mayor's reply about 1 o'clock, and that of Gen. GARVOCK a little after 4. The telegram from the Mayor was to this effect:

"There are 1,500 strangers in the city; they have come from Liverpool, Manchester, Halifax, Stalybridge and other places. The town is in great excitement, although quiet. Please telegraph directly to Manchester for more military. All our means of prevention are exhausted."

At that hour I had to consider what was best to be done. I wrote to the Brigade-Major of the Guards, through my right honorable friend the Secretary of State for War, and I stated that I thought we had better send 500 Guards, for these reasons: 1. It would be very detrimental to denude Manchester of troops instead of sending them from London, and it was important, if any outbreak occurred, that Liverpool and other towns should be as much protected as Chester. 2. I thought that prevention was better than cure, [hear, hear;] and, 3, I believed that if it was known the Guards were in Chester when the people rose from their beds, that would inspire confidence, and perhaps prevent mischief. It was under these circumstances that the troops were sent. Three hours afterward I received a telegram from Gen. GARVOCK, who did not take so gloomy a view of the affair as had been taken by the civil authorities. He thought the troops in Chester were sufficient for its protection. [Hear, hear.] I have no detailed intelligence beyond what I have now given to the House. I have no detailed intelligence received to-day. I hear that several of these men went away last night; [laughter;] I hear further that several of these strangers were in Chester two days, but, until I receive fuller information, I can communicate nothing more to the House. I have given no opinion as to whether this is a Fenian outbreak or not, but the circumstances unquestionably point in that direction. I trust the course the Government has taken will meet with the approbation of the House, and show those, if there be such in England, who wish for an outbreak, that in promoting it they can only occasion mischief. [Hear, hear.]

Mr. CHICHESTER FORTESCUE—Has the right honorable gentleman received any information as to whether the strangers in Chester were armed, what their conduct was, what they did, and whether they threatened the Castle or made any other demonstration?

Mr. WALPOLE—I have received no information down to this moment as to whether they were armed or not.

Mr. W. O. STANLEY asked what was the military force on guard at Chester Castle last week.

Mr. WALPOLE hoped that the House would not expect him to answer offhand such a question. [Hear, hear.]

Mr. W. O. STANLEY—I shall be obliged to repeat the question another day.

Lord ELCHO—I have received a telegram from Earl GROSVENOR, who is in command of the Chester troop of yeomanry, and went down to Chester by the mail-train last night. The telegram is to the following effect: "Was serious; timely information; saved the town; all right now."

PRUSSIA.

Speech of the King at the Close of the Session of the Diet.

The King of Prussia closed the Diet on the 9th inst. in person. The Queen, the Princess, all the Royal Princes, the Count of Flanders, and the English, French, Russian and Danish Ministers were present. His Majesty, who was enthusiastically cheered by the members of the Diet, read the following speech:

Illustrious, Noble and Honorable Gentlemen of both Houses of the Diet:

At the close of a memorable and eventful period, I express to you my thanks for having assisted my Government to bring those hopes to fulfillment which I coupled with this session. By granting the indemnity for the financial administration of recent years, carried on without a budget law, you have held out the hand to a settlement of the dispute upon a matter of principle which had for years obstructed the coöperation of my Government with the representatives of the country. I entertain the conviction that the experience gained, and a general correct understanding of the fundamental conditions of our constitutional life, will conduce to avert the recurrence of similar events in future. By granting the extraordinary supplies for the requirements of the army and the fleet, you have displayed your determination to guard what has been gained, in recognition of the results hitherto achieved by the policy of my Government, based upon the tried readiness and valor of my army. A further guarantee for the permanent observance of constitutional relations has been gained by the settlement of the budget before the commencement of the present financial year. By provisionally relinquishing various items of expenditure, which it is difficult to dispense with in carrying on the Administration, my Government has afforded a new proof of the value it attaches to agreement with the representatives of the country. It is, therefore, all the better justified in hoping that the requirements in question will be admitted and satisfied at a future date. I recognize, with especially warm thanks, the readiness with which the representatives have granted my Government the means of alleviating the position of soldiers incapacitated for labor in battle for the Fatherland, as well as the condition of the widows and orphans of the fallen. Now that Parliament has afforded its efficient coöperation in carrying out the changes rendered necessary by the material enlargement of Prussian territory, and has trustfully placed in my hands the transfer of the relations hitherto subsisting in the newly-acquired districts into full community with the older Provinces, I may confidently expect that the inhabitants of all the countries now united with Prussia will feel themselves more and more at home in the great commonwealth of their fellow-countrymen and recent neighbors, and will participate in the tasks falling to the share of the latter with increasing devotion. The preparations already made for their representatives joining both Houses of the Diet will contribute to strengthen and animate the consciousness of community with the older portions of the monarchy. But in especial the careful and conscientious watch over all the germs of the public welfare which the Prussian nation is accustomed to experience from its Government, and which has been materially promoted by the coöperation of the Diet with my Government in the session just brought to a close, will enable the populations of the new Provinces to receive the benefits of the new community in an ever-increasing degree. Assisted by agreement with the representatives of the country, my Government has been able to call into existence important facilities and improvements in all departments of public life. The preparatory steps toward abolishing the salt monopoly and the increase of judicial costs, the settlement of the relations of trading and inkeeping companies, the removal of the limitation of the rate of interest, the postal and commercial treaties, the conversion of the Pomeranian fiefs, the abolition of the Rhine navigation dues, the increase of the salaries of the lower class officials and of schoolmasters, together with the grant of the supplies for the construction and completion of important railways will be hailed by large circles as grateful fruits of the session just completed. While the special development of the Prussian political system experiences a gratifying advance by the united coöperation of the representatives of the country with my Government, the fact that the draft of the Constitution for the North German Confederation has been accepted by all the Governments allied with Prussia, justifies me in the conviction that the German people will obtain—upon the basis of an organization such as Germany has hitherto vainly striven for during centuries of conflict—those blessings to which it is called by Providence through the fullness of its inherent power and civilization, as soon as it understands how to maintain peace both at home and abroad. I shall look upon it as the highest glory of my crown, if God has appointed me to devote the power of my people—strong by fidelity, valor and education—to the reëstablishment of the lasting unity of the German races and their sovereigns. I trust in God, who has so graciously guided us, that he will permit us to attain this object.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendars this Day.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Oyer and Terminer—Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10:30 o'clock A. M.

The Civil Calendar will not be called in this branch of the Circuit until the further order of the Court.

Part II.—Held by Clerke, J., in the Court-house—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Adjourned without day.

Part III.—Held by E. D. Smith, J., at No. 73 Duane-street—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.—Short Causes.

Nos.		Nos.	
271	Bouton vs. Bouton.	247	Sneicker vs. Lynch. Sh'ff, &c.
1278	O'Callaghan vs. Third-Avenue R. R. Co.	663	Christie vs. Haskell.
3612	Prouty vs. Maden et al.	272	Schwartz vs. Clancey.
282	Bank vs. Baldwin et al.	245	Rosenthal vs. Lynch.
525	Benton vs. Myers.	85	Sherwood vs. Lane et al.
1069	Post vs. Wilie & Searman.	1051	Hurley vs. McClelland et al.
890	Fitzpatrick vs. Kelly, Shff., &c.	619	Shepard vs. the Am. Bank Note Co.
1148	De Witt vs. Sullivan.	1254	Ottiwell vs. Campbell et al.
1166	Hora vs. Jackson.	204	Burnside vs. Brandu, Jr., et al.
399	Thiele vs. Bernheimer et al.	990	De Kuhn vs. Gabler.
1168	Wilcox vs. Turley.		
655	Schenck vs. Bell et al.		
2754	Sackett vs. Whitney.		
387	Freeman vs. Second-Avenue R. R. Co.		

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Leonard, J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.—Call of the Calendar at 12 o'clock M.

Nos.		Nos.	
21	Kermer vs. Walker.	48	Conroy vs. Tugwell, Jr.
36	Adams vs. DeForest.	50	Pacher vs. Mayer.
37	Ware vs. Whitehouse.	265	Durant vs. Ernstein.

The call begins at No. 64—The People, &c., ex. rel. H. S. and B. M. S. S. Co. vs. The Commissioners of Taxes.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS.

The General Term will be in session.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Alker J.—Non Jury Causes only—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
190	Frank vs. Huebner.	217	Jewell vs. Wheeler.
196	Brown vs. Wolffsohn.	218	McMulten vs. Benver.
197	Congo vs. Broadway and Seventh-avenue Railroad Co.	219	Ohst vs. Schlafer.
199	Fowler vs. Scribner.	220	The Bishop Derrick E. Company vs. Goodwin.
200	Gleason vs. Board of Education.	221	Wellman vs. Phillips.
201	Rosenblum vs. Finelete.	223	Packer vs. Repplier.
207	Colton vs. Simmons.	224	Brown vs. Rodgers.
212	Howland vs. Bixby.	225	Peterson vs. Rodgers.
214	Chapple vs. Boynton.	226	Wilson vs. Rodgers.
		227	Varien vs. Colwell.
		228	Kaiser vs. Lipman.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Judge Russel.

CALENDAR FOR MONDAY.

The People *vs.* Lawrence Connors; assault and battery and felony.

The People *vs.* Thomas Heltherson; burglary.

The People *vs.* John Moore and William Brooks; burglary and grand larceny.

The People *vs.* Thomas Thayer and Wm. C. Place; robbery first degree.

The People *vs.* Oscar Koch; robbery first degree.

The People *vs.* James Hammond; grand larceny.

The People *vs.* Ellen Wilson; grand larceny.

The People *vs.* Felix O. Byrne; false pretences (two cases).

The People *vs.* Felix Honore and Ernest Lefevre; grand larceny.

The People *vs.* Sarah Jane Irving; grand larceny.

The People *vs.* Mary Miller and Mary Smith; grand larceny.

The People *vs.* Mary Sherman; grand larceny.

The People *vs.* Ann Amelia Amos; receiving stolen goods.

The People *vs.* Clara Knoots and M. A. E. Donkin; receiving stolen goods.

The People *vs.* John Scults; burglary third degree.

The People *vs.* Laura Fitzgerald; grand larceny.

Collectors' Suits—How the Government Sets up the Statute of Limitations.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Smalley.

Septimus Crooke vs. Hugh Maxwell.—This action was brought to trial on the 20th of February, inst. No witnesses were called in by the plaintiff, who rested his case upon the following statement of facts, agreed upon between the parties:

This action was commenced April 24, 1863, to recover for an excess of duty paid to the defendant, as Collector, under protest on additions made for sea freight and transhipment charges from Wales to Liverpool and London, and to make market value at the latter ports, on railroad iron imported into New-York between January, 1851, and May, 1853. And it is agreed that the plaintiff is entitled to recover in his said action, unless the Court shall be of opinion that his claim is barred by the statute of limitations. It is agreed that the defendant since said cause of action accrued and before the commencement of any suit, has been absent from the country, in Europe, a year and nine months. It is further agreed that under date of Feb. 1, 1856, the Secretary of the Treasury issued a circular, known as General Regulations No. 63, containing among other things the following instructions, viz.:

"Freight or transportation from the foreign port of shipment to the port of importation is not a dutiable charge. In cases, therefore, of goods arriving in the United States after having been first transported from the place of their production or manufacture to another port or place, whether in the same or another country, by land or by water, and thence transhipped for the United States—provided satisfactory evidence be adduced to the Collector of the Customs at the port where the said goods shall arrive, that they were originally shipped with the *bona fide* intention of having them transported to a port in the United States, as their final port of destination—no dutiable costs or charges will have accrued, either on the transportation from the first to the intermediate port, or while remaining in or leaving the latter, the voyage or transportation being regarded as continuous from the country whence originally exported in good faith, on a declared destination for a port and parties in the United States. In illustration of the rule thus established it may be remarked that, the evidence of final destination being satisfactory, no duties would be chargeable in ports of the United States on the freight or transportation or charges in the intermediate ports, on goods originally from China, or Glasgow, or Cardiff, or Londonderry, to Liverpool; from Malaga to Valparaiso; from Dresden to Bremen; or from Basle to Havre, on the said goods being transhipped for the United States from the several intermediate ports enumerated." It is further agreed that on the 17th of March, 1856, the plaintiff, by his counsel, filed with the proper officer, under the Collector, at the Custom-house, a statement of his several importations of railroad iron, on which he claimed a return of duty, on sea freight and transhipment charges, for adjustment under the above instructions—a copy of that portion of it, in which the duties were paid to the defendant, being annexed and marked "A." That under date of Oct. 4, 1856, the Secretary of the Treasury addressed to the Collector of Customs a letter, of which the following is a copy:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Oct. 4, 1856.

SIR: On application being made to you by Messrs. A. Iselin & Co. and others of New-York, you are authorized and directed to cause to be prepared the usual certified statements for return of "duty on freight" in such cases where the same has been found to have been paid in excess, as decided by this Department in General Regulations No. 63, page 22, and under written protest, and transmit the same to this Department for its consideration.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed) JAMES GUTHRIE, Secretary of the Treasury.

H. J. REDFIELD, Esq., Collector of Customs, New-York.

That the plaintiff's claim was unadjusted when Mr. Redfield retired from the Collectorship, July 1, 1857, and remained so until after Mr. Schell retired, in May, 1861. That under date of May, 21, 1858, the Secretary of the Treasury addressed to Mr. Schell a letter, of which the following is a copy:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, May 21, 1858.

SIR: I would call your attention to the instructions of the Department, dated Oct. 4, 1856, wherein authority is given to prepare and transmit the usual certified statements for return of duty on sea freight, paid under written protest.

As the parties who represent several of the claims have made complaint of the delay attending the preparing of the same in your office, you are requested to have the above instructions complied with at your earliest convenience.

I am, respectfully,

HOWELL COBB, Secretary of Treasury.

AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Collector, New-York.

That notwithstanding these instructions to Mr. Redfield and Mr. Schell, they both neglected to adjust the plaintiff's claim, and on the 6th July, 1860, he commenced a suit in this Court for the recovery of the excess paid to defendant on the several importations embraced in the said statement, marked "A," and on the 23d of April, 1861, a verdict was had for the plaintiff, and, by order of the Court, the case was referred to the Collector for adjustment according to the usual practice at that time, and on the 25th of September, 1862, the Collector made a report to the Clerk of this Court, of which the following is a copy:

United States Circuit Court.—Septimus Crooke *vs.* Hugh Maxwell.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, Sept. 25, 1862.

SIR: The verdict in the above-entitled cause, as adjusted in this office, with interest to the 24th inst., amounts to the sum of four thousand nine hundred and thirty-four dollars, thirteen cents ($4,934 13.)

Respectfully yours,

C. P. CLINCH, Deputy Collector.

KENNETH G. WHITE, Esq., Clerk of the United States Circuit Court, Southern District of New-York.

The plaintiff relying on the truth of this report, judgment was entered upon it Sept. 30, 1862, for $4,934 13 damages, and $54 95 costs, making the total amount $4,989 08, which judgment was paid and satisfied of record Oct. 21, 1862. It is further agreed that neither the plaintiff nor his attorney was consulted or advised with by the Collector, or the person employed by him, in making said adjustment, nor had they any knowledge or suspicion that said adjustment was not correct, or that any items had been omitted, till some time in January, 1863, when it was accidentally discovered that a few items had been omitted, the extent of which was not ascertained till some time in April, 1863. This present suit is brought to recover the items so omitted in the adjustment of the verdict taken April 23, 1861.

The pleadings and papers in this suit and also in the suit commenced July 6, 1860, may be used by either party. The affidavits read on the motion to set aside the verdicts in the cases of Massett *vs.* Maxwell, and two other cases argued in this Court in February, 1863, may also be read in this case. If the Court shall be of opinion, upon all the facts, that the plaintiff's claim is not barred by statute, a verdict is to be rendered for him for the excess paid under protest on such items as were omitted in the adjustment of the former verdict.

E. DELAFIELD SMITH, Deft's Atty.

ALMON W. GRISWOLD, Plff's Atty.

MAY 27, 1864.

Pursuant to the agreed statement of facts, the following Treasury decision was put into the case, viz.:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, May 18, 1858.

SIR: In the certified statements of claims of J. Sawyer, S. A. Way and S. L. Wiggins & Co., for return of excess paid on storage, it would appear, from a portion of the dates of importation, that they are debarred by the statute of limitations of your State. The Department, therefore, before taking any action upon them, will require further information as to the fact, and also the various dates when the payments of the storage were made. I am, respectfully,

(Signed) HOWELL COBB, Secretary of the Treasury.

A. W. AUSTIN, Esq., Collector, Boston.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, BOSTON, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, May 20, 1858.

SIR: I am in receipt of your letter of the 18th inst., requesting information in respect to the claims of James Sawyer, Samuel A. Way and J. L. Wiggins, for storage exacted in excess, portions of which, from the dates of importation given, appear to be barred by the statute of limitation of this State.

By the Revised Statutes of Massachusetts, chap. 120, sec. 1, "all actions of assumpsit, or upon the case, founded on any contract or liability, express or implied, are required to be commenced within six years next after the cause of action shall accrue, and not afterward."

The action of Foster et al. *vs.* Peaslee, on the judgment in which this class of claims is allowed, was commenced in the May term of the Circuit Court, 1856. The law was argued at the October term, and decided by the Court against the Collector. At the May term, 1857, judgment was entered, and the decision acquiesced in by the Department under date of June 16, 1857. It has been the practice in claims of this description, where a single case was tried to determine the law, to extend to all the claimants under the decision the advantages in respect to limitation acquired by the party bringing the suit, provided their claims were equally valid in other particulars. Thus, in the cases in question, I deemed it proper to include in the statements all claims which accrued within a period of six years prior to May, 1856, when the action of Foster was commenced. This rule was adopted to prevent a multiplicity of suits for the same cause, which would otherwise be likely to be brought, and so to save expense to the United States.

Under this rule none of the items embraced in the statements referred to in your letter are barred. Assuming, however, that claims which accrued six years or more prior to June 16, 1857, the date of the Department's acquiescence in the decision of the Court, are cut off by this statute, then the item of $3 in the statement in favor of J. Sawyer is not allowable, the same having been paid on the 3d of April, 1851. In the other cases an examination of the dates of payment, as appearing on the records of this office, shows that the several claims were made within the time limited by law, a memorandum of those dates in all instances involving doubt is inclosed. Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

(Signed) ARTHUR W. AUSTIN, Collector.

Hon. HOWELL COBB, Secretary of the Treasury, Washington.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, May 27, 1858.

SIR: Your report relative to the claims of James Sawyer and others for return of excess paid on storage is received, and the Department having concurred therein, you are informed that all cases of a similar nature must only include statements * * * subsequent to May, 1850.

I am, respectfully,

(Signed) HOWELL COBB, Secretary of the Treasury.

A. W. AUSTIN, Esq., Collector, Boston.

The affidavits in the case of Massett *vs.* Maxwell, referred to in the statement of facts, showed, among other things, that it was the practice at the New-York Custom-house, up to 1861 or 1862, sanctioned by the Secretary of the Treasury, that where a question had been decided by the Courts, and recognized and acquiesced in by the Treasury Department, the presentation to the Collector of a merchant's claim under such decision, entitled him to recover on all items overpaid within six years prior to such presentation.

The testimony for the plaintiff being here closed, defendant's counsel offered in evidence the judgment in the former suit to show that the matter was *res adjudicata*. The Judge said that by the agreement of facts the pleadings and papers in that suit might be referred to, if there was anything in them bearing on the question of the statute of limitations, but the defence of *res adjudicata* had not been pleaded in the case, and he should exclude the evidence as offered.

No further testimony was offered, and the question of the statute of limitations was argued by counsel.

The plaintiff's counsel argued (1) that the Secretary of the Treasury having made the decision in the Boston cases, the defendant should be estopped from setting up the statute.

He urged that under the New-York Code, section 110, a new promise made "by the party to be charged," took the case out of the statute, and that the directions of the Secretary of the Treasury to the Collectors, which are binding in law, amounted to such a new promise; that he was "the party to be charged," because, by the act of March 3, 1863, section 12, the Collector was discharged from liability on any judgment recovered in such actions as these, and the judgments were ordered to be paid out of the treasury of the United States.

The defendant's counsel answered that the defendant, Maxwell, was the party to be charged, and there was no pretence that there was any new promise made by him.

The argument being closed, the Judge disposed of the case as follows:

SMALLEY, J.—No fact arises in this case, and the question which presents itself is one entirely of law. From the large amount involved, and from the precedent that may be established when it is finally determined, it is one of great importance. It is very clear that the equity of the case is with the plaintiff, for the agreed case which has been presented to the Court shows, beyond a doubt, that he is entitled to recover, unless barred by the statute of limitations. It admits, therefore, that he has paid to the Government an amount of money, which has been illegally exacted from him, and that in equity he is entitled to recover; but the Government claims that he is barred from such recovery by the statute of limitations. From the case it appears that he brought suit and obtained a verdict, and that according to the practice that then existed in this Court, after verdict had been rendered for the plaintiff, the matter was referred to the officials at the Custom-house, for the purpose of enabling them to make up their adjustment of the amount of damages. This was done, and they made up the amount without giving any notice in regard to it to the plaintiff or the plaintiff's counsel. They sent a certificate to the clerk that the amount found to be due to the plaintiff was nearly $5,000; judgment was entered in pursuance of that certificate, and the plaintiff was paid that amount. Subsequently it was ascertained that various items had been omitted in that adjustment, for which the plaintiff was undoubtedly entitled to recover, unless barred by the statute of limitations. Now, in such a case as the one now presented to me, if I could see any way consistent with my duty, and with the well-settled principles of law which have been laid down for my guidance, that would enable me to get over this bar by the statute of limitations, I would cheerfully do it, and at once direct a verdict to be rendered in favor of the plaintiff. I confess, however, that I cannot see how this can be accomplished. I will consider the case further, and should I arrive at a different conclusion the verdict shall be reversed. It is claimed that various instructions were received from the Treasury Department to Collectors at New-York, Boston and elsewhere, which amount to a new promise in law. From 1863 down to the present time a judgment against the collector, cannot be enforced against him so far as it bound his property, and it can only be satisfied out of the Treasury Department, under the directions of the Secretary of the Treasury. The last promise was in 1858, which is relied upon. At that time Mr. Maxwell had been out of office a number of years. Mr. Guthrie issued the first letter in 1856, and Mr. Cobb issued another in 1858, referring to that of 1856. In 1858 an execution would have been issued against the property of Mr. Maxwell.

Now it is claimed that although the promise, when it was made, was not the promise of the defendant Maxwell, it did not come within the statute of the New-York Code, as far as this question was concerned, and because Congress changed the liability of the Collectors that changes the contract. The Court is in this case asked to give this new promise a construction which the law does not warrant, and by it to remove a bar which it did not remove at the time it was made. Now that bar was removed by that promise in 1858, if it ever were removed. Consequently I can see no other way at the present time, after a careful consideration of this matter, and with a desire to avoid this bar if I can, than to direct a verdict for the defendant, subject to the opinion of the Court.

The Defendant therefore will take a verdict subject to the opinion of the Court. Should the Court, after further consideration, see any mode by which this bar can be removed, the verdict will be changed in favor of the plaintiff, with an order of reference.

Verdict for defendant, subject to the opinion of the Court.

Almon W. Griswold for the plaintiff; S. G. Courtney, United States District-Attorney, for the Government.

Duty on Wool—Appraiser's Report.

E. F. Davidson vs. Henry A. Smythe.—This was an action brought to recover back an excess of duties levied by the defendant on a quantity of wool imported by the plaintiffs from Buenos Ayres, in May, 1865. The tariff act of 1861 levied a duty of three cents a pound on wool valued under twelve cents a pound, and six cents on wool valued at over twelve cents a pound. The wool on its arrival was valued by the Appraisers at over twelve cents a pound, and a duty of six cents a pound was levied accordingly, while the plaintiff claimed that its value was less, and that the duty should have been only three cents.

It appeared that the plaintiff had sent out his order for wool worth less than 12 cents a pound, and that the wool had been bought at less than that rate; but that the currency of Buenos Ayres being a fluctuating one, so changed between the time of purchase and the time of shipment as to raise the price above 12 cents a pound, and the appraisers had taken the value at the time of shipment.

The plaintiff had not applied for any re-appraisement, but brought this suit, and now called the appraiser as a witness, whose testimony, given under objection, showed the above state of facts.

The defence claimed that the appraisement was final, as had been repeatedly ruled by the Court, and in the absence of fraud could not be impeached, and that showed the dutiable value of the wool to be as the defendant had claimed it to be.

The Court said that the rights and equity of the case were very clearly with the defendants. There was no doubt at all that the Government had $10,000 of the plaintiff's money which it had no earthly right to, and which in equity and good conscience it was bound to restore without instituting a suit to recover through the Courts. The evidence shows, and the officers themselves show, that the wool in question was worth less than twelve cents as a dutiable article. The defence is purely technical, which, I must say, I regret a great Government like ours should ever make. It is not creditable to the Government to embarrass merchants in this way; to say to them, "The merchandise that I have taken by a strong arm, these $10,000 of yours, plaintiff, which I have possessed myself of, I will keep, availing myself of the technicalities of the law so to keep it and withhold it from you. But the Court must deal with the law as it finds it. The Courts do not make the law, nor do they execute it: Courts only administer it as they find it. The law officers of the Government—the United States District-Attorney in this case—are bound to defend these cases arising under these acts, and the courts are bound to adjudicate on them. I shall direct a verdict for the plaintiff in the case on the facts, and if counsel desire it I will hear argument on the points of law hereafter.

Verdict accordingly for the plaintiff.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 23, 1867.

$1,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'62	111⅛	100	Mariposa Pr.	23⅝
35,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,R.'65 New Issue	106⅛	900	do. ...b30	24⅛
5,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'65 New	106⅜	1000	do.	24⅛
7,000	do.	106⅛	200	do. ...2d call	23⅞
1,000	U.S.5s,10-40s...C.	101⅜	700	At. M. S. Co.	90
4,500	Tr. Notes,7 3-10s, First Ser.	106	100	do.	89½
1,000	do. ...2d Ser.	105⅜	800	Pac. M. St. Co.	131
60,000	do.	105⅜	50	do.	131½
5,000	Tenn. 6s, ...x-c	67½	78	do.	132
6,000	Mo. 6s, Pac. R. R. Issue	93	300	do.	131½
2,000	Virginia 6s	[illegible]	125	do. ...2d call	130
4,000	Missouri 6s	92¾	200	do.	129½
1,200	N. Y. St. 6s, '72	100	400	do.	129⅝
10,000	Ohio & M. C.	25¾	500	Erie R.	57⅛
10,000	do.	25½	700	do.	56
500	N.Y.Cen.6s,'83	94½	200	do. ...s60	56¾
3,000	Erie 1st M.	103	150	N. Y. Cen.	102⅜
3,000	Erie 2d M. '79	103	200	do.	102½
2,000	Hud.R.2d S.F.B.	106	100	do. ...s10	102¾
2,000	M. C. 8s, Old Bs.	107	100	do. ...2d call	102⅝
1,000	Mich. C. 8s, N. Bs	111½	100	Hud. R. R.	136½
3,000	Alt. & T.H.2d P.	82	100	do. ...s30	136
2,000	Chic. & Alt. Inc.	91	100	do. ...s60	136
15	Cen. Nat. Bank	109	2000	Reading R.	104½
5	Metropolitan B'k	124½	500	do. ...b10	104¾
55	Ocean Bank	102½	400	do.	104¼
200	South Am. Nav. & Marine R. ...b60	11	200	do. ...2d call. s30	104
200	Canton Co.	45	200	Mich. Cen. R.	107⅜
200	do.	45¾	200	M. S. & N. I.	73⅝
100	do. ...2d call	45	200	do.	73¼
200	Amer. Coal	57	1300	Clev. & Pitts.	81
100	Wilksbarre Coal	35	100	Chic. & N. W.	36⅜
100	West. U. Tel.	41⅝	400	do.	36¾
100	do.	41⅞	100	do.	36½
300	do.	42¼	600	Chic. & N. W. Pref.	66
100	do.	42	200	Clev. & Tol. R.	119
300	do. ...2d call	42½	100	do. ...2d call	118⅛
100	Adams Ex. Co.	58	700	Chi. & R. I.	97⅞
100	do.	58⅛	200	do.	97½
22	do.	58	200	do. ...3d call	97¾
13	Amer. Ex Co.	[illegible]	100	New-Jersey C.	122
100	do.	57	15	P., F. W. & C.	96⅛
222	Wells&Fargo's Ex.	30	100	do.	97
200	Tol., W. & W. ...b30	40	100	do. ...s10	97
			100	do.	97⅛
			100	Mil. & St. P. Pr.	58⅜
			400	do.	58

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100	Con.Greg. Gold	13	200	M. S. & N. I.	73⅛
400	Pac. M. S. Co. ..x-d	128	100	do.	73⅛
100	do.	128⅛	200	do. ...b3	73⅜
50	do.	129	300	do. ...b30	73⅜
300	West. U. Tel.	41¾	400	Clev. & Pitts.	80⅝
100	do.	41⅞	700	do. ...b10	81
100	N.Y. Cen. R.	102⅜	200	do.	81
100	do. ...b3	102½	200	do. ...b3	81⅛
100	do.	102¼	200	do.	81¾
400	Erie Railroad	56⅝	1300	Chi., R. I. & P.	97⅝
400	do.	56¾	200	do. ...b10	98
200	do. ...b3	57	500	do.	97⅞
200	do. ...s3	56⅞	600	do. ...s3	97½
200	do.	57	100	Chic. & N. W.	36
400	Reading R.	104⅜	800	do.	36⅛
200	do. ...b10	104⅜	100	do. ...b30	36⅜
800	Chic. & N.W. Prf.	65⅝	300	P. Ft. W. & C.	97
300	do. ...b3	65⅝	100	Mil. & St. P.	39
200	do. ...s3	65½			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

20,000	Ohio & M. Cer.	25⅛	1200	Hudson R.	138⅛
10,000	do.	25⅞	100	do.	138
100	Pac. M S. S.Co.x-d	130⅜	1800	M. S. & N. I. R.	73⅝
100	do. ...s3	130½	800	do.	73⅝
300	West. U. Tel.	42⅛	100	do. ...b3	73⅞
200	do.	42⅛	200	do. ...s3	73⅝
100	do. ...s10	42	600	Clev. & Pitts.	81⅛
100	do.	42⅛	200	Cleve. & Tol. ...s3	118⅛
100	do. ...s10	42	600	Chi. R. I. & P.	97⅞
100	do. ...b3	42	200	do.	97⅝
200	Erie R.	56⅞	100	do. ...b10	97⅝
500	do.	57	100	Chic. & N. W.	36⅛
1200	do.	57	200	do.	36⅝
200	do. ...b10	57	200	Chic. & N. W.Pf.	65⅝
400	N. Y. Cen.	102⅜	500	do.	65⅜
100	do. ...b10	102⅝	200	do. ...s3	65⅞
100	do.	102⅜	100	do. ...b10	65⅞
100	do. ...b10	102⅜	400	P., Ft. W. & C.	97
500	do.	102⅜	100	do. ...s10	97
200	do. ...b3	102⅜	100	do. ...b3	97⅛

MONDAY, Feb. 25—A. M.

There was a further improvement in the heavy trade of the City last week, and some of our prominent Importers who felt blue early in the season begin to speak encouragingly of the prospect of business in Dry Goods for the Spring. The Domestic Commission men were also selling more Goods. In General Foreign Merchandise there is a fair trade going on, and the importations, though not up to last season, continue on a liberal scale. The Customs Duties of the week were nearly three millions, and the whole difference in Gold received from this source at the New-York Treasury Office since the 1st of July last is now only $7,506,000. The Duties for the past week or two, however, were undoubtedly made larger than they otherwise would have been by the withdrawal of Goods, likely to be affected by a New Tariff, from Bonded Warehouse. The feeling at the close of the week was that no Tariff Bill will get through the Thirty-ninth Congress.

The operations of the Treasury Office in this City continue on a very heavy scale. The deliveries of the Consolidated 5-20 Bonds for the week were again large, and so were the receipts of the 7.30s. The latter are not immediately charged off to the Washington Office, and appear in the cash balances until scheduled and compared and indorsed over to the Secretary or Treasurer at Washington. In like manner the Gold Notes received for Customs go to swell the cash balances until the close of the month, when they are cancelled and charged off to the Department. But beyond these causes for a further enlarged total of all descriptions of funds—amounting for the week to $13,640,561—a large amount of Money has been transferred from Bank in purchase of or loans upon the new 5-20s, and the statement of the Banks this afternoon will probably show four or five millions increase in Loans at the expense of about two millions Greenbacks, of which the Banks hold more than an adequate supply. The Currency Deposits will probably show an increase of two or two and a half millions, while the Deposits in Gold have been drawn down a million of dollars to pay Customs. The Money Market worked easy through the week, if we except a single day or two on the heavy breakdown in Pacific Mail shares, which caused a considerable sum of demand loans to Brokers on that stock to be disturbed. The public funds on Wall-street have been very active, and leave off one ⅌ cent. higher on the gold-bearing 5-20s; and the Railway market on the Stock Exchange also shows some improvement in tone and a partial advance in prices.

The Import Entries for the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $6,572,696, against the total entries of $7,250,834 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $3,297,924, against $4,928,307 same week last year. The Export of Specie amounts to $473,009, against $580,198 same week last year. The Customs for the week are $2,933,000. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 22,531 bales. The number of emigrant passengers arrived during the week, 1,694.

The gold values of the Import entries of foreign merchandise at New-York since July 1, 1866, the beginning of the current fiscal year, are officially (to Feb. 1) and semi-officially (since) reported as follows—the entries of foreign specie being omitted:

July	$28,505,226	December	$19,500,081
August	23,645,423	January	20,852,368
September	21,885,616	Feb. 9	5,729,368
October	23,398,020	Feb. 16	5,736,153
November	19,907,917	Feb. 23	6,572,606
Total since July 1			$173,702,805
Against same time last year			190,896,065
Decrease since July 1			$17,193,260

The Currency value of the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from New-York, including foreign articles reëxported, since July 1, 1866, are as follows, the figures being officially reported to Feb. 1, by months, and since semi-officially, by weeks:

July	$13,486,469	Dec.	$17,413,537
August	12,928,510	Jan.	13,448,647
September	11,971,223	Feb. 6	2,681,102
October	14,612,833	Feb. 13	3,640,850
Nov.	13,984,065	Feb. 20	3,297,924
Total since July 1			$107,860,160
Against same time last year			139,727,633
Decrease since July 1			$31,867,473
Gold, Feb. 23, 1867			138⅛ ⅌ cent.
Gold, Feb. 24, 1866			137 ⅌ cent.

The Exports of Gold and Silver from New-York have been as follows since Jan. 1:

July	$5,821,459	January	$2,725,762
August	1,587,851	Feb. 2	685,098
September	834,550	Feb. 9	276,507
October	1,463,450	Feb. 16	563,497
November	3,768,690	Feb. 23	473,009
December	3,297,270		
Total since July 1			$21,495,143
Against same time last year			16,447,034
Increase since July 1			$5,048,109

The deliveries of California Gold at New-York since July 1:

July	$5,115,843	December	$4,443,554
August	6,012,951	January	2,482,309
September	3,895,180	Feb. 10	788,027
October	3,744,757	Feb. 22	961,871
November	2,940,337		
Total since July 1			$29,384,811
Against same time last year			17,750,791
Increase since July 1			$11,634,020

The following are the Customs Receipts in Gold at New-York and the sums of Gold Interest on the Public Debt paid out at the New-York office of the Treasury of the United States since July 1, 1866:

	Customs Received.		Gold Interest Paid.
July	$11,617,979	July	$3,997,378
August	12,700,094	August	354,195
September	12,064,079	September	2,630,128
October	11,607,[illegible]	October	228,121
November	8,097,[illegible]	November	14,786,351
December	8,924,075	December	1,772,405
January	8,884,[illegible]	January	7,465,945
Feb. 2	2,606,000	Feb. 2	62,000
Feb. 9	2,950,000	Feb. 9	206,000
Feb. 16	2,782,000	Feb. 16	90,000
Feb. 23	2,933,000	Feb. 23	82,000
Total	$80,761,899	Total	$33,513,408
To date, 1866	88,268,404	To date, 1866	29,277,534

COURSE OF STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

American Gold Coin	136⅞@138⅜
Old U. S. 5-20s, 1862	110@112@111⅛
Consolidated 5-20s	105⅞@106⅛
First Series, 7.30s	106@106
Seconds and Thirds, 7.30s	105⅜@105⅝
U. S. 5 ⅌ cents, 10-40s	101⅛@101⅜
New-York Central	99⅞@102⅛
New-York and Erie	54⅞@57
Rock Island	96⅝@98
Michigan Southern	72@73⅝
Illinois Central	115⅛@116
Hudson River	129@137
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	80⅛@81⅛
Fort Wayne and Chicago	95@97
Northwestern	35⅛@37
Almaden Quicksilver	[illegible]
Reading	103⅞@104⅞
Northwestern Preferred	64@65⅞
Ohio and Mississippi Certificates	25⅛@24½
Mariposa Preferred	21⅝@23
Cleveland and Toledo	120@119
Pacific Mail	149@155 with div.@131⅛xd.

The Gold Room, after the holiday of Friday, was firm in the forenoon, and the range of sales 138⅛@⅜@⅛@⅜ ⅌ cent. Later in the day the price was easier, and the sales about 138⅛@138 ⅌ cent. The Customs demand of the day was $400,000, and for the five business days of the week, $2,933,000, of which about a million of dollars came out of the Gold Deposits in Bank. The Export of Gold bars, &c., for the week is $473,009. The receipts of Gold and Silver bars from California, $961,871. Exchange on London closed somewhat irregular, 108⅞@109 ⅌ cent. Money in good supply to the Brokers, at 5@6 ⅌ cent. on pledge of the Public Funds and 6@7 ⅌ cent. on other approved collateral.

The Public Funds were less active for the 5-20s of 1862, but another heavy business was done in the Consolidated 5-20s, at 106⅛@⅜ ⅌ cent., and in the First Series of 7.30s at 106, and Seconds and Thirds at 105⅝@¾ ⅌ cent.

As usual on Saturday only one regular session of the Stock Exchange was held. There was a fair business in Erie, Reading, New-York Central and the Western Roads, at firmer prices than on Thursday, but without decided buoyancy. On the Street, in the Afternoon, the advance of the morning was lost on most descriptions, on Washington rumors that the Loan Bill, as it came from the House, had been, or would be, rejected by the Senate. In Pacific Mail a good demand continued, ex-dividend at 131@131⅛@129¼ ⅌ cent. The following quotations were made on the Street at 4 o'clock, as compared with Thursday night:

	Thurs.	Sat.		Thurs.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	101⅜	101⅝	Northwest	35⅞	35⅞
U. S. 5-20s	111⅝	111⅝	N. West Pref.	65⅝	65⅝
U. S. 7.30s	105⅝	105⅝	Rock Island	97⅝	97⅞
N. Y. Central	102⅛	102⅜	Fort Wayne	96⅝	96⅞
Erie	56⅛	56⅞	Pacific Mail	127	131⅛
Hudson	134	137	Quicksilver	39	39
Reading	104	104⅜	W. U. Telegraph	41⅞	41⅞
Mich. Southern	72⅞	73⅝	Mariposa Pref.	23⅝	23⅞
Illinois Central	115⅛	115⅝	Ohio Certificates	24	24⅛
Pittsburgh	80	80⅝	American Gold	138⅛	138⅜
Tennessee 6s	67	67⅛	Bills on London	109	108⅞

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the Stock Exchange Board:

6 ⅌ cent., 1867	134	5 ⅌ cent. cou., 1874	102⅛
6 ⅌ cent. cou., 1868	131	End. coupon, 1874	102
6 ⅌ cent. reg'd, 1881	110⅜	10-40 registered	98
500 & 1,000, 1881	110⅜	10-40 500 & 1,000	101⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	111⅜	7 3-10 1st series	106
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	108⅛	7 3-10 2d series	105⅜
5-20 500 & 1,000	108⅛	7 3-10 3d series	105⅝
5-20 cou., 1865, n. iss	106⅛		

And the following for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	117	Chatham	135
Manhattan	132	Bank of N. America	105
Mechanics'	115	Hanover	108
America	132	Metropolitan	123
Tradesmen's	142	People's	125
National	110	Corn Exchange	117
State of New-York	106	Continental	103
Commerce	112	Central National	109
Ocean	102½	Fourth National	104½
American Exchange	115	Ninth National	110

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	93	Del. L. & W. 1st M.	100
N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1887	91	Del. L. & W. 2d M.	101
N. Y. Cen. 6s. R. Est.	91	Tol. & Wab. 1st M.	91
N. Y. Cen. 6s. Sub'n	91	Tol. & Wab. 1st M. ex.	89½
N. Y. Cen. 7s. '76	102½	Tol. & Wab. Equ. Bds.	71
N. Y. Cen. 7s. con. '76	105	Gt. Western. 1st M. '88	70
N. Y. Cen. 7s. '65-'76	105	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	70
Erie 1st mort., 1867	102½	Mil. & Pr. du Ch. 1st M.	93¾
Erie 7s. 5th mort., 1888	88½	Gal. & Chic., Ext.	99
Hud. R. 7s. conv., 1867	100	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	97
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	101½	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	100
Harlem 3d mort. '68	97	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	100½
Mich.Cen.8 ⅌ ct.'69-'72	107	N. J. Central 1st M.	101
Mich.C.nw.1st M.8s. '82	111	N. J. Central 2d M.	100
Chi.,B.&Q.8 ⅌ ct.1st M.	110½	Pitts., Ft.W.&Ch.1st M.	101
Mich.S.&N.I.S.F'd7 ⅌c.	97	Pitts., Ft.W.&Ch. 2d M.	93
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ c. 1875	105	Pitts., Ft.W.&Ch. 3d M.	84
Alton & T.H. 2d M. pfd	82	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	91
Alton & T.H. 2d M. in.	75	Cleve. & P. 4th mort.	74
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	96	Chi. & Al. 1st M.	98
Chi. & N. W. Int'. B.	90	Chi. & Alton Income	91
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	84	Mil. & St.Paul 1st M.	83
Cons. 7 ⅌ c. conv.	81	N. Y. & N. H. 6s.	93

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total Receipts, $7,275,979 58, of which $404,000 were for Customs; Gold Notes, $60,000; Payments, $1,130,189 88; Balance, $132,952,351 21—being an increase of $13,640,561 since Saturday week.

It was explained at the Stock Exchange Board on Saturday that the Certificate, or Certificates of Pacific Mail which could not be transferred on Thursday night on the closing of the books were defective in the powers of attorney. And we may add that they belong to a different trust or ownership than the Atlantic Mail Company. The original two millions issued to that Company on the transfer of their Aspinwall line, fifteen or eighteen months ago, remain in trust with Messrs. BROWN BROTHERS & Co., while the $666,667 full-paid Stock, by way of extra dividend in January, stands withdrawn and unsold to the credit of the new administration of the Atlantic Company. We are also informed that the new managers have cancelled the previous order for doubling their capital for the purchase of other steamship property. The capital now stands as originally, $4,000,000.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

Interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum in Gold, payable in the City of New-York. For full particulars apply to FISK & HATCH,

Bankers and Dealers in Government Securities,

No. 5 Nassau-st., New-York.

☞ FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,

Will receive SEVEN-THIRTY notes of all the series in exchange for the NEW 5-20 CONSOLIDATED BONDS, at the best market rates, which holders of seven-thirties will find to their advantage.

☞ SOUTHWEST PACIFIC RAILROAD.—See advertisement under Financial.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Feb. 23, 1867.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 3,576 bbls. Flour, 360 bbls. and 2,816 bags Corn Meal, 6,480 bushels Corn, 2,380 bushels Oats, 1,749 bbls. Pork, 2,002 pkgs. Cut Meats, 788 pkgs. Lard, 948 pkgs. Beef, and 1,099 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are in demand and steady at $8 25@$8 50 for Pots, and $11 25@$11 50 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 lbs. Stocks, 277.

COFFEE—Is quiet, yet firm, including Java at 24½c.@25½c.; Native Ceylon, 19c.@20c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@19c.; Laguayra, 17½c.@18½c.; Rio, 15½c.@19c.; St. Domingo, 15½c.@16½c., in gold, ⅌ lb.

COTTON—Is in limited demand at easier and declining prices, influenced by the unfavorable foreign market news. Middlings 31½c.@33½c., chiefly within our range, ⅌ lb. Sales and resales since our last 1,400 bales, against receipts of 2,669 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts this week	22,401
Receipts last week	25,343
Receipts preceding week	31,128
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1867	154,605
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866	381,340
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	667,394
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Export clearances since Monday	6,627
Exports since Jan. 1	81,903
Exports since Sept. 1	194,950
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,094
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	215,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports from Sept. 1, 1866, to latest mail dates	1,255,000
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1866	621,000
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports at latest mail dates	630,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in more demand to-day, at a partial improvement of 10c. ⅌ bbl. Sales since our last have been 8,850 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $8 85@$10 15; common to good Extra State at $10 10@$11; good to choice do. do. at $10 05@$11 65; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $10 80@$11 80 ⅌ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$8 85	@10 15
Extra State	10 10	@11 65
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 75	@14 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	10 80	@11 80
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	11 85	@14 50
Extra Genesee	11 75	@14 50
Common to choice extra Missouri	12 25	@16 25

Southern Flour is in demand at firmer rates. Sales since our last 700 bbls., at $10 40@$12 30 for ordinary to fair extra, and $12 35@$16 50 for fair to choice extra do. ⅌ bbl. Canadian Flour is in moderate demand at $12@$14 50 for extra, ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour is in demand at from $7@$8 ⅌ bbl.; sales 275 bbls. Corn Meal is in moderate request at $5@$5 25 for Western and Pennsylvania; $5 10@$5 15 for Jersey; $5 50 for Marsh's Caloric, and $5 60 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl. Sales 850 bbls. Buckwheat Flour is inactive at $2 60@$3, chiefly within range, ⅌ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in fair request and rather firmer, especially for desirable lots of Winter, which have been quite sparingly offered. Sales, since our last, 37,000 bushels, including White Canada, Michigan and California at $3@$3 10; Amber State at $3 05, and No. 2 Chicago Spring and Milwaukee Club at $2 25@$2 30 ⅌ bushel. Corn has been more abundant and quoted lower, on a moderately active market. Sales since our last, 89,000 bushels at $1 05@$1 06, closing at $1 06 for Mixed Western, in store, and $1 06@$1 07, closing at $1 07 for mixed Western afloat; $1 06@$1 10 for new Yellow and White Jersey and Southern ⅌ bushel. Oats have been decidedly more active, and have advanced 1c.@2c. ⅌ bushel, closing buoyantly. We quote: Chicago and Milwaukee at 56c.@60c., and choice Ohio at 63c., and State at 67c.@69c., in store, ⅌ bushel; sales of 56,000 bushels. Barley continues in fair demand at steady rates. Sales since our last 29,500 bushels at $1 20 for Canada West, free; 94c.@95c. for do., in bond, $1 05 for State, ⅌ bushel. Barley Malt is inactive at $1 25@$1 30 ⅌ bushel. Rye is in limited request; sales, 4,750 bushels, at $1 11@$1 15 for Western, and $1 28@$1 30 for State, ⅌ bushel.

HAY—North River bale is in demand at $1 35@$1 40 for shipment, and $1 55@$1 75 for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs. Straw, $1 20@$1 50 ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue quiet but firm, including new at 35c.@70c.; old at 20c.@45c.; also new foreign at 58c.@85c. ⅌ lb. Mr. EMMET WELLS notices the week's business thus: "The market this week has been extremely dull and depressed, owing partly to the inclemency of the weather; the depression, however, is considered only temporary, as brewing is not so much interrupted by storms, besides brewers, in most instances, are not over-stocked, having bought no more than sufficient for immediate use. Last month the prevailing opinion of the trade rather favored a further advance in prices, many then believing the amount of stock remaining unsold much less than it really was. Our estimate last week was 15,000 bales, including new and old, of all growths, outside of consumers' hands; with few exceptions, dealers concur with us in this opinion, and the unanimous belief now is that unless there is an improvement in the demand, prices will somewhat recede; at any rate, we can see nothing at present warranting higher prices, unless we are favored with an export demand, or unless a repeal or modification of the Excise Law can be effected, releasing the present restrictions on sale of malt liquors."

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 6,361 hides; sales 38,200 hides, the latter including 4,800 Dry Buenos Ayres, 20@25½ lbs., private terms; 2,500 Dry Corientes, to arrive, 22 lbs., private terms; 3,100 Dry Montevideo, to arrive, 21½ lbs., 18½c., gold, usual selection; 13,300 Dry Montevideo, 20@22 lbs., 18½c., gold, usual selection; 2,000 Dry California, 24 lbs., 19c., gold, usual selection; 3,300 Dry California, 22 lbs., 22c., private terms; 2,700 Dry Matamoras, 22@23 lbs., private terms; 500 Dry Texas, 27 lbs., 20c., currency, as they run: 700 Dry Salted Matamoras, 32 lbs., private terms; 1,700 Dry Salted Pernambuco, 30 lbs., private terms; 1,300 Wet Salted Texas, 60 lbs., private terms; 100 Wet Salted Southern, 55 lbs., 10½c., currency; 3,200 City Slaughter, Ox and Cow, 50@85 lbs., 10½c.@12½c., currency. 17,000 Africans are being shipped to Boston and Salem. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 109,500 (same time last year 319,300—year before, 203,500,) and 200 bales. The stock consists of 76,000 dry Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, (hides and kips,) 8,000 dry Orinoco, 7,500 dry California, 1,500 dry Porto Cabello, 3,000 dry Central American, 5,000 wet and dry salted Matamoras, 6,000 dry Texas and Southern, 1,000 dry Singapore Buffs, 1,500 wet salted Buenos Ayres, 200 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo.

LEATHER—The movements in this line, during the week, Messrs. WEIZEL & WEIDEMEYER notice thus: "*Hemlock Sole*—In the early part of the week a number of buyers were here from the East, intent on purchasing at low figures, and some sales were effected at our inside quotations. The decline in prices, however, seems to be arrested for the present, and more confidence is manifested both by holders and purchasers. Our quotations are reduced about ½c. ⅌ lb. from last week's figures. The stock in dealers' hands is of fair extent and well assorted. *Oak Sole*—There is no quotable change in prices, but our outside quotations are obtained with difficulty. Light still continues active, while middle and heavy weights are in rather better demand. Stock moderate. Weekly receipts of sole leather about 27,000 sides. We quote; Oak Slaughter and Salted Sole, good Light, at 34c.@38c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Middle, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Heavy, 40@45c.; Oak Slaughter, light Cropped good, 44c.@47c.; Oak Slaughter, middle Cropped, good, 47c.@50c.: Oak Slaughter, Bellies Cropped, good, 17c.@21c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 30c.@31½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 30c.@31½c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Heavy, 26c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres Damaged, all weights, 24c.@26c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres Poor, all weights, 20c.@22c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 34c.@38c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Light, 35c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, middle, 35c.@38c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, heavy, 38c.@45c., cash, ⅌ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been in fair demand, including Porto Rico at 55c.@65c.; Cuba at 45c.@55c.; New-Orleans at 80c.@87½c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Are in pretty good request, including Spirits Turpentine at 72c.@75c. ⅌ gallon; Crude do. at $5@$5 25; Resin at $4 37@$11 ⅌ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 50@$3; Pitch, $4@$4 50 ⅌ bbl.

OILS—Have been quiet, but firm, including Crude Whale at 80c.@$1; Bleached Whale at $1@$1 05; Crude Sperm at $2 65@$2 70; Unbleached do. at $2 90@$3; Lard Oil at $1@$1 18; Red Oil at 65c.@75c.; Linseed Oil at $1 35@$1 37½, for English and American, ⅌ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been inactive to-day, from 17c.@18c. for Crude; 27½c.@31c. for ordinary to prime Refined, in bond, and 46½c.@47½c. for do., free, ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more inquired for at firmer and buoyant prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 3,250 bbls., in lots, at $20 50@$21 12 for new City and Western Mess, closing at $21, regular way, for new Western Mess; $19 87@$20 25 cash and regular way, for one-year-old City and Western Mess, $16 75@$17 for Prime; $19@$20 for Prime Mess, ⅌ bbl. Sales were also reported of 1,500 bbls. new Mess, for forward delivery, including sellers' and buyers' option, March and April, at $21@$21 37 ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats are in moderate request at 8½c.@10c. for Shoulders, and 10½c.@13½c. for Hams, ⅌ lb. Sales 450 pkgs. Bacon is quiet to-day; sales, 120 boxes, part at 11c.@11½c. for Short Rib; 11¼c. for Short Clear; 10½c.@10½c. for Cumberland Cut, ⅌ lb. Lard is quite active at an advance of ⅛c.@¼c. ⅌ lb.; sales since our last 1,850 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 12c.@13c. for inferior to prime old, and 12⅞c.@13⅛c. for new, ⅌ lb. Small lots of very choice new bring a shade higher prices. Dressed Hogs are in active demand, at 9½c.@9⅞c. for Western, and 10⅛c.@10⅞c. for common to choice City ⅌ lb. Beef is in moderate request at $12@$18 for Plain Mess and $17@$21 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 360 bbls. Tierce Beef is in moderate demand at from $32 50@$36 for India Mess, and $29@$32 for Prime Mess ⅌ tierce; sales, 240 tcs. Beef Hams continue in moderate demand at $32@$35 50 ⅌ bbl.; sales 225 bbls., part to arrive. Butter continues dull and heavy at 27c.@40c. for State, and 40c.@43c. for Fancy do., and 15c.@35c. for poor to prime Western, ⅌ lb. Cheese is in demand at 10c.@21c., ⅌ lb. We quote:

BUTTER.

Sussex, Orange and Chemung County Dairies—firkins, good to extra, ⅌ lb.	40	@43
Sussex, Orange and Chemung County Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ⅌ lb.	42	@43
New-York State Dairies—firkins, good to extra, ⅌ lb.	38	@40
New-York State Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ⅌ lb.	35	@38
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ⅌ lb.	40	@43
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, fair to good, ⅌ lb.	35	@38
New-York State Dairies—fresh firkins, extra, ⅌ lb.	40	@43
New-York State Dairies—ordinary qualities, ⅌ lb.	27	@33
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, good to extra, ⅌ lb.	35	@37
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, fair to good, ⅌ lb.	30	@32
North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ⅌ lb.	30	@35
North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, ordinary, ⅌ lb.	30	@32
Western Reserve—firkins, fair to good, ⅌ lb.	25	@28
Western Reserve—firkins, ordinary, ⅌ lb.	22	@25
Western States—firkins, fair to good, ⅌ lb.	25	@28
Western States—firkins, ordinary, ⅌ lb.	18	@20
Western States—firkins, common	15	@18
Rolls, State, good to prime, in cloths	28	@30
Rolls, Western, good to prime, in cloths	25	@28
Rolls, poor to good	23	@25

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, 1st quality State, ⅌ lb.	20	@21
Factory Dairies, 2d quality State, ⅌ lb.	19	@20
Factory Dairies, Western, ⅌ lb.	18	@20
Farm Dairies, 1st quality State, ⅌ lb.	18	@20
Farm Dairies, 2d quality State, ⅌ lb.	16	@18
Farm Dairies, Western, ⅌ lb.	15	@18
Skimmed Cheese, Western and State, ⅌ lb.	10	@15
Farm Dairies, Common, ⅌ lb.	15	@16

SUGARS—Are in demand and steady. Sales since our last 410 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 10⅝c.@12⅛c.; 104 boxes Havana, part at 9⅞c.@10⅛c., ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars are in request at from 13c.@15⅛c.

STEARINE—Sales 54,000 lbs. at 11½c.@12½c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 120,000 lbs. at 11⅛c.@11⅞c.; also 37,000 lbs. Grease at 8½c.@11c. ⅌ lb.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 650 bales Cotton at ⅜d.@7-16d. ⅌ lb. For London, 700 bbls. Resin at 2s. 6d. ⅌ 280 lbs. For Cork and orders, with the privilege of three ports, with Corn, at 5s. 6d. ⅌ quarter.

Sales of Real Estate, Feb. 23.

BY A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.

By order of administrator of John Ackland, deceased, lease of ground (7 years to run) and building No. 31 Barclay-st.; possession May 1, 1867 ... $10,000

By order of Wm. Bainbridge Sandon, Trustee, assets and real estate of Sampson V. S. Wilder, in Florida

INSTRUCTION.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.

French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies at No. 34 West 32d-st. Mr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S

Classical French and English School, with primary department and gymnasium, 5th-av., corner of 26th-st.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE—AT CLAVERACK, COLUMBIA COUNTY, N. Y.—Eighteen instructors; eight departments; $300 a year. No extras (except piano music.) Term opens April 15. Lewis' gymnasium for ladies; military drill for gents. Every facility for the very best Christian education. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

CENTRAL PARK FRENCH INSTITUTE, for young gentlemen from 7 to 18 years. Day and boarding scholars taken to school and home in an omnibus. Complete instruction; gymnastics. Circulars at CHRISTERN'S, No. 863 Broadway, or at the Institute, Broadway and 93d-st. PROF. E. FEZANDIE, Director.

FEMALE INSTITUTE AT BEDFORD, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—Family school, for girls of all ages, in charge of Mr. and Mrs. R. BOLTON. Its twenty-second semi-annual session begins Feb. 12. Terms, $250 per year. Circulars can be had of J. M. BATES, No. 118 Broadway, or of the Principal.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, NO. 609 BROADWAY.—Book-keeping, Writing, Arithmetic, &c., taught practically as used in the best New-York houses. Gentlemen are qualified for head book-keepers. Boys prepared practically for business.

AT $2 50, WRITING, (20 LESSONS;) book-keeping, writing, arithmetic, Latin, spelling, &c., $20; arithmetic and writing, $10 per quarter. PAINE'S Business Colleges, No. 62 Bowery and No. 249 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

AN ENGLISH GENTLEMEN, GRADUATE, prizeman and first honorman of Trinity College, will take one or two pupils in English, classics, mathematics and French. Address M. A., Room No. 16, No. 1,193 Broadway.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Classical, Commercial and French, with preparatory departments, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square. Terms reasonable. GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal.

FEMALE COLLEGE—BORDENSTOWN N. J.—Summer session commences March 6. For catalogues address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and French Boarding School for young ladies, College-av., New-Brunswick, N. J. A native French teacher resides in the family.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding-school for boys. For circulars, apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES—Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address MISS EMILY NELSON.

MORNING SCHOOL—ALSO, CLASSES IN drawing, painting and music, at Miss BLACKWELL'S studio, No. 1,193 Broadway.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL.—White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, A. M.

VALUABLE SCHOOL FURNITURE FOR sale, comprising black walnut desks, &c. Address A. GRAVES, No. 2 Dey-st., New-York.

TEACHERS.

LADIES WANTED AS TEACHERS, copyists, saleswomen, housekeepers, &c., and as correspondents in every State and town; all mutually interested. Address (with stamp) THE LADIES' UNION, No. 592 Broadway, New-York.

A LADY DESIRES A POSITION AS assistant in the English department of a large school; one situated in a Western city preferred. Address 1183 L., Brooklyn Post-office.

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THE GOLD PEN—BEST AND CHEAPEST OF PENS

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THE BEST PENS IN THE WORLD.

For sale at his Headquarters, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York, and by every duly appointed agent at the same prices.

A Catalogue, with full description of sizes and prices, sent on receipt of letter-postage. A. MORTON.

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WATER WHEELS

REYNOLDS' PATENT sweeps the field; new improvements; low prices; does not clog; has no complications of gates or costly flume work; compact for shipment; great water-saver; the only wheel that excels overshots; gold medal awarded by American Institute for superiority. Also, Shafting and Gearing furnished when required. GEORGE TALLCOT, Late TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 96 Liberty-st

A CRY FOR HELP AT HOME.

The distress in this City has reached appalling proportions. Fifteen thousand persons, usually self-supporting, are now on the relief list of this Association. Having no work, their savings exhausted, their furniture and clothing pawned and sold until they have no more to pawn or sell, there is nothing between thousands and starvation but charitable aid. The Association is doing its utmost for their assistance; but the receipts, though large as ordinary, are not in the ratio of the increased destitution, nor yet with the high rents and enormous cost of living, so that suffering is inevitable without enlarged contributions.

The managers had hoped that the late favorable weather, with a few special solicitations for funds, would render an appeal unnecessary. But in this they have been disappointed. Stern Winter is upon us with increased rigor and destitution, and the calls for help are most touching and imperative. Such being the facts, shall our City, so far famed for deeds of mercy, allow its own poor to suffer unrelieved? It cannot be that our humane and considerate citizens, so quick to hear distant appeals, will close their ears to the piteous cries of distress at their own doors.

In a few weeks the activities of the opening Spring will relieve the pressure, so that most of those aided will probably never need it again. Meanwhile, as the present temporary necessity must be met, will not those who have given, add to their former bounty, and those who have not given, rejoice in the privilege of helping their suffering brethren? Every dollar thus contributed will be economically disbursed, without expense, by the four hundred gratuitous visitors of the NEW-YORK ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR, according to the deserts and necessities of every case.

Contributions may be sent to Brown, Brothers & Co., No. 59 Wall-st., to Robert B. Minturn, Treasurer, No. 78 South-st., to R. M. Hartley, Secretary, No. 39 Bible House; or to any of the officers or authorized collectors.

In behalf of the Board.

JAMES BROWN, President.

ROBERT B. MINTURN, Treasurer.

R. M. HARTLEY, Secretary.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK, No. 51 Chambers-st., New-York, Feb. 23, 1867.

At a special meeting of the Board of Trustees of this Bank, held this day, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from among us by death our late associate and much esteemed friend, Daniel Devlin,

Resolved, That in the death of Daniel Devlin this Board sustains the loss of one of its most efficient members, one who during years of intimate association, we have found to be a courteous, honorable, high-toned gentleman whose sympathies were large and whose purse was always open to the call of charity.

Resolved, That this Board sincerely laments the demise of their friend and fellow member, and deeply sympathizes with his family in their great bereavement.

Resolved, That the officers and members of this Board assemble at 9 o'clock on Monday, 25th inst., that they may attend the funeral in a body.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That the above resolutions be signed by the President and Secretary, and published in the TIMES, *Herald*, *World* and *Evening Post*.

HENRY H. HOGUET, President.

EDWARD BAYER, Secretary.

BANKING HOUSE OF IRISH EMIGRANT SOCIETY, No. 51 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 23, 1867.

At a special meeting of the Board of Trustees of this Society, held this day, it was moved and seconded that the preamble and resolutions adopted this day by the Trustees of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank be and the same are hereby adopted by this Society as the expression of their sentiments on the occasion of the death of their late co-trustee, Daniel Devlin, and the President and Secretary of this Society are hereby requested to sign the said resolutions in the name of the Board. RICHARD O'GORMAN, President.

EDWARD C. DONNELLY, Secretary.

NOTICE.

The Special Committee of the Common Council, appointed to perfect the arrangements for attending the funeral of the late Daniel Devlin, City Chamberlain, hereby respectfully request the Heads of Departments of the City Government, with the attaches and employes of the different Departments, to meet at the office of the Clerk of the Common Council, Room No. 8 City Hall, on MONDAY, 25th instant, at 8 o'clock A. M., preparatory to attending the funeral ceremonies of the deceased.

THOMAS COMAN, Chairman.
ROBERT McGINNIS,
JAMES O'BRIEN,
JOHN MOORE,
DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
Special Committee of Board of Aldermen.
JOHN STACOM, Secretary.
CORNELIUS FLYNN,
JOHN WEBBER,
WILLIAM TERHUNE,
BRYAN REILLY,
Special Committee of Board of Councilmen.

VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812.—All in the County Kings, Queens, Suffolk, and Richmond, both male and female, who have not signed the Petition to Congress for a Pension, will please call or send their names, age, and residence, without delay to No. 4 City Hall-place, one door from Chambers-st., from 11 A. M. to 5 o'clock P. M., daily. We require this to ascertain the number now living, and convince our representatives in Congress, that there are not as many living as reported by the Commissioner of Pensions. We recommend all the States to do the same where a veteran lives. Send letters to some good man in each county, who will publish the call for a meeting.

P. S. All those who have signed previous to this date must not sign again.

Brig.-Gen H. RAYMOND.
Col. ABRM. DALLY.

NOTICE.—LONGSHOREMEN'S UNION PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATIONS, IN CONVENTION.—*Resolved*, That all stevedores who, after Monday, March 4, will not pay their workmen their wages once per week, and that either on Saturdays or Mondays, the members of the different Longshoremen's Unions will not work for them.

ROGER BURK, President of the Convention.

JAMES C. KING, Secretary Convention.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS 75 cents per pack, at all stationers and fancy goods dealers. These cards will not split, and cost no more than the ordinary sharp-pointed cards commonly used. Wholesale at the manufacturers', SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 43 John-st., New-York.

COKE $3 PER CHALDRON IN THE Yard. Apply at the Manhattan Gas Works, foot of West 18th-st. and foot of East 14th-st. Delivered at $3 per chaldron by CRAPSER & BURNS, No. 303½ West 18th-st., and JOHN SMITH, corner Avenue C and East 15th-st.

THREE (3) SHARES IN THE CONSUMERS BENEFIT COAL COMPANY for sale, price $30 $50 paid up. Address W. H., Box No. 163 Times Office [illegible]

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEB. 25, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, MERCHANT OF VENICE. Characters by Edwin Booth, Mme. Methua Scheller, Mr. Barton Hill, Mr. J. Gotthold and a powerful cast.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, STREETS OF NEW-YORK, with a cast embracing John K. Mortimore.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, PEGGY GREEN. Characters by Messrs. Hind, Baker, Gomersal, Lady Don and Mrs. Wilkins. Followed by KENILWORTH; or, YE QUEEN, YE EARLE AND YE MAYDENNE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, A DANGEROUS GAME. Characters by Messrs. J. W. Wallack, John Gilbert, Robinson, Holland, Young, Miss Madeline Henriques, Mrs. Clara Jennings, Miss Mary Barrett, Miss Fanny Green, Miss M. Scott.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE FAIRY CIRCLE and THE CUSTOMS OF THE COUNTRY. Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams in Irish and Yankee life.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, O'NEAL THE GREAT, and the EXILE'S DAUGHTER. Characters by G. L. Fox, W. H. Whalley, Miss Fanny Herring, and a powerful company.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2 and EVENING at 7½, CHRISTIAN MARTYRS. A LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS. GORDON CUMMING'S COLLECTION. Dwarf, Fat Boy, 200,000 Curiosities.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. Magnificent Horse Comedy, EQUESTRIAN FAIRY SPECTACLE, SPRITE OF THE SILVER SHOWER, ACROBATIC FEATS AND GROUPINGS, HINDOO MIRACLES, &c.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Montague-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, MONDAY POPULAR CONCERT. L. F. Harrison, Director. New programme by the following artists: Mme. Parepa, W. J. Hill, S.B. Mills, Carl Rosa, G. W. Colby, Handl Zither, Schmitz, Eben, Letsch, Deitze and Theo. Thomas.

NEW FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.
Adjoining Fifth-avenue Hotel.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, George Christy every night, Chas. Benedict and Oscar Burbank. THE BLACK CROOK, PALACE OF DEW-DROPS and THE GREAT OCEAN YACHT RACE.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,
No. 720 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, CINDER-LEON, DEMON DANCE, SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c.

DODWORTH'S HALL,
Broadway, opposite 11th-street.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, M. HARTZ, THE ILLUSIONIST. MIRACULOUS ILLUSIONS; PROTEUS.

UNION HALL,
Broadway and 23d-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, BUNYAN TABLEAUX, largest panorama in the world, illustrating Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress.

STEINWAY HALL,
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 3 o'clock, SEVERINI AND PEASE'S THIRD MORNING CONCERT. Artists—Miss Matilda Toedt, Sig. Severini, A. H. Pease and Mr. G. W. Colby.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, GRAND CONCERT.

STUDIO BUILDINGS,
No. 51 West 10th-st.
THIS DAY—Dr. Haas last Painting—FARRAGUT'S FLEET PASSING THE FORTS BELOW NEW-ORLEANS.

CLINTON HALL,
Astor-place.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, DR. HEBBARD'S LECTURE, BRAIN AND NERVES.

Terms of the New-York Times.

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The Daily Times (Sunday Edition included)	$12
The Semi-Weekly Times, one year	$3
The Semi-Weekly Times, two copies, one year	$5
The Weekly Times, one year	$2
Five copies	$8
Ten copies	$15

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in Checks or Post-office Money Orders if possible. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
Times Office, New-York.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

We have advices to Feb. 24 by Ocean Telegraph, and by steamer at this port to Feb. 13.

The session of the First Parliament of North Germany opened Saturday, Feb. 23. The King of Prussia in his speech from the throne adverted to the results of the late war, as exhibited in the unification of so many German States, and recommended the formation of a new Constitutional Union.

A dispatch from Athens states that the Greek steamer *Panhellenion* had safely reached the Island of Candia.

A gunpowder magazine exploded the other day at a town near Naples, occasioning much loss of life and property.

GENERAL NEWS.

By the arrival at this port of the steamship *Columbia*, from Havana, Feb. 20, we have news from Vera Cruz to Feb. 13, and from the City of Mexico to Feb. 9. Further details of Miramon's defeat are given, confirmatory of the extent of the disaster that befell his command. He is said to have arrived at Queretaro with only four officers. Maximilian's Minister, Tabear, at the head of a strong brigade, was routed by the Liberals while on his way to reinforce the garrison of the capital. He left 500 dead and wounded on the field. The garrison of Mexico is said to consist of 10,000 men, of whom only 4,000 are armed. A portion of the Mexican garrison of Puebla has declared for Juarez, and it is believed that the remainder will follow this example.

The Auburn *Advertiser* denies the story to the effect that "Dr. Hawley, physician at the prison" (there is no such man,) pronounces Rev. Joel Lindsley of unsound mind, and that he is at light labor in consequence. Dr. Button, the regular physician at the prison, has pronounced him sane, and he is engaged at hard, but wholesome labor.

Dr. Bailly J. Clark died at Glen's Falls on Wednesday last, in the 90th year of his age. It is stated that he drew up the constitution of the first regularly organized temperance society in the United States, at the town of Moreau, Saratoga County, in 1808. He has served in the Legislature, and was a member of the Electoral College in 1848.

The Trustees of the Bangor (Me.) Theological Seminary, at a meeting on the 20th inst., elected Rev. John R. Herrick, of Malone, N. Y., to the Professorship of Systematic Theology, made vacant by the resignation of Dr. Harris, who assumes the Presidency of Bowdoin College.

The trial of Howard Stretcher, for the murder of Stewart, at President Johnson's reception, in September last, has been concluded at Indianapolis, Ind. The jury returned a verdict of murder in the second degree, and he was sentenced to imprisonment in the Penitentiary for two years.

Gov. Bramlette, of Kentucky, has sent a message to the State Legislature in regard to the organized bands of "Regulators" operating in Marion, Boyle and Lincoln Counties, and suggests the offering of rewards for their arrest.

The Treasury of Marion county, Iowa, was robbed recently of over forty thousand dollars, and the County Treasurer has been arrested on suspicion of having been concerned in it.

LOCAL NEWS.

On Saturday night John Day, a resident of Troy, attempted the life of John Daly, of No. 59 Downing-street, in Twenty-fourth-street, by shooting him through the neck. Day was pursued by the Police, and two officers reached his lodgings before him, on entering which Day endeavored to shoot one of the officers, but failed, as the cap missed. He then placed the weapon in his mouth and fired, expiring in a few minutes.

The steamship *St. Laurent* sailed on Saturday for Havre with a large quantity of goods for the Paris Exposition.

The steam ram *Dunderberg* returned from her trial trip at 5 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, after running out about 50 miles south of Sandy Hook. She had a large party of naval officers and other gentlemen on board who expressed themselves much pleased with her performances. When at her maximum speed she made 13½ knots per hour.

On Saturday morning at a ball which took place at Union Hill, Hoboken, Caroline Gschwind attempted to take the life of her husband, John Gschwind, Jr., by shooting him with a pistol. His wounds are not of a dangerous character. Jealousy is alleged to have been the cause of the wife's attempt to take her husband's life.

At a special meeting of the Common Council on Saturday, resolutions were adopted taking appropriate notice of the death of City Chamberlain Devlin. The funeral, which will take place at 9 o'clock this morning, from No. 13 West Tenth street, will be attended by the Common Council in a body. All the City Departments will be closed to-day.

Acting Capt. Garland, of the Fourteenth Precinct, last night made a descent upon the Casino saloon, No. 626 Broadway, and arrested all the parties found in the place. The same officer afterward visited Dramatic Hall, Nos. 46 and 48 East Houston street, and arrested a company of performers engaged at rehearsal.

Mr. John E. Develin, Counsel to the Commissioners of Emigration, has resigned his office because, as he states, the Commission is now largely partisan, and in a short time will be composed of persons appointed solely on political grounds.

The quarterly report of the Police Commissioners shows that during the quarter ending Jan. 31. 21,893 arrests were made; $573,874 02 were lost, of which $430,730 23 were recovered.

Rev. E. A. Washburn, D. D., Rector of Calvary Church, preached in behalf of the New-York Protestant Episcopal City Mission Society, last evening, at the Church of the Transfiguration.

A lecture was delivered at Cooper Institute last night by Richard O'Gorman, Esq., in aid of the fund for the relief of the South. A very large audience was present.

Produce and merchandise were in more demand on Saturday. Most articles in the produce line were firmer, the main exceptions having been Corn and Cotton, which were lower, under less favorable foreign advices. Light freight engagements were reported, with 540 vessels of all classes in port.

Black Clouds in the Southern Sky.

One reason which led many persons to tolerate the passage of the Reconstruction Bill, who disapprove wholly of its principles, was the apprehension that the longer the subject is left open the more severe and intolerant will be the terms imposed upon the South. This was urged last year as a reason why the South should accept the Constitutional Amendment, but it was scouted by the Southern States, under the advice of their pretended political friends at the North. They were advised by the *World* and other Democratic journals not to accept the Amendment, and were assured that neither negro suffrage nor any other terms severer than the Constitutional Amendment could or would be proposed.

We have seen the result of *that* experiment. The Southern States, with very great unanimity, rejected the Amendment, and now they have got that, with universal negro suffrage and partial white disfranchisement, and military government to back them up, as a substitute for it. And Reverdy Johnson, a staunch Democract and a Southern man, voted for this bill under the apprehension that, if some final action is not now taken, something *still worse* will be forced upon the country and the South.

It may be well enough to state that these apprehensions are not wholly without foundation. It is very well understood that bills are in course of preparation for early introduction into the next Congress, providing for a *sweeping confiscation of rebel property in the Southern States*, and for its distribution among the enfranchised slaves, for paying claims of loyal men for property destroyed during the war, and for giving farms to Northern soldiers who will settle in the South. Mr. Stevens has declared his purpose, "God willing and he living," to press such a measure as this upon Congress, and Gen. Banks in debate declared himself in favor of such distribution of Southern farms among Northern soldiers as the only effectual mode of reconstructing Southern society. It may safely be assumed that the whole body of Radicals in Congress will go for such a measure; and it is confidently expected that the rejection by the South of the new terms now proposed will create a fresh feeling of resentment which will give it popularity and strength throughout the North. The measure itself has elements of attraction for many classes, and is expected to secure the support of the soldiers in a body.

It may be supposed that the Supreme Court will present a final barrier against the ultimate success of such a project. But it must be remembered that *four* members of that Court out of *nine* would now, beyond all doubt, indorse such a measure; and that, of the *five* who would oppose it, one if not two will probably never again sit on the bench in consequence of extreme age and illness. A law was passed, moreover, at the last session, which declares that in case of the death of a Supreme Court Judge, the vacancy shall not be filled until the whole number of Judges shall have been reduced by death or otherwise to *seven*. The chances are, therefore, that within the next year the Supreme Court of the United States will be as thoroughly in the hands of the Radicals as Congress is.

Senator Johnson's misgivings, therefore, would seem to have a very substantial foundation in the probabilities of the future.

The Irish Question.—The English Government have an opportunity now for exceedingly effective action in the case of Ireland. The Fenian movement—what little whiff there was of it—has passed away, and nothing is now to be apprehended in that direction. But if, on the very heels of this abortive affair, the government were to adopt some large and statesmanlike measures for remedying the grievances of Ireland, and improving the condition and circumstances of its people, they would, we believe, have occasion to realize the wisdom of such action sooner than to themselves may seem possible. It is undoubtedly the old practice of governments to deal very relentlessly with their people after a rebellion, or an attempt at rebellion. But there have been cases in the history of the world where an opposite course has been tried with remarkable success. That astute old ruler, Leopold of Belgium, furnished a case in point something less than twenty years ago, and his concessions on that occasion offer a fine example to follow. Moreover, as John Bright and The O'Donoghue have joined hands, and the Reformers of Ireland propose to coöperate with those of England and Scotland for their mutual benefit, the Irish question becomes only a part of the general question of domestic politics, and can be treated as such. The present Tory Government have extraordinary opportunities for distinction, and for carrying out measures that will win them popularity and perpetuate their power. Their mode of dealing with American questions has been unexpectedly wise and conciliatory, and it only requires that they bring a like temper and disposition to the treatment of Irish questions to show that they are far in advance of the Whig pretenders to statesmanship.

The English Tories on Parliamentary Reform.

Those who would wish to learn how much a clever Parliamentarian may do to make party delinquencies appear virtues, and to show how persistent obstructions in the way of reform really open up the path of political progress, should study the marvelously clever speech of Mr. Disraeli which we print in full in other columns.

The occasion for a great deliverance by the Democratic leader of the Tories was, perhaps, the finest ever afforded him since his desertion of the Reformers, thirty years ago. He had a string of resolutions to offer, of a character as (apparently) liberal as would have become him when he was a candidate for Wycombe, in 1832—with "Triennial Parliaments and Vote by Ballot," inscribed on his banners. In entering public life, after the Reform introduced by Lord Grey's Ministry, Mr. Disraeli assumed the perilous *rôle* of an independent candidate. But whatever opinions he ventured to utter during the first ten years of his public career had more in them of the smack of Chartism than of anything else, *then*, or since known as a party cry. His facility for playing separate and antagonistic parts remains to him now, after he has been at intervals, for fifteen years, leader of the Commons. In the Speech, published elsewhere, he proves satisfactorily that his great objection to the measure of 1832 was based on its practical disfranchisement of large bodies of the working classes in such boroughs as Coventry. And all the efforts of the Tory Party to amend that act, in the interest of the democratic masses, he shows, with great clearness, to have been thwarted by the narrow prejudices of the Whigs, under Lord Russell.

As an illustration of party special pleading, the speech of Lord Derby's lieutenant has probably never been equaled in English parliamentary debate. It shows feebleness only on two essential points. It fails to justify the unreasoning opposition offered to the reform measure offered by Lord Russell's Government last year. It, in fact, ignores altogether the party shystering by which that measure was killed. And, again, it utterly fails to give a valid reason for Lord Derby's attempt to avoid ministerial responsibility on a great constitutional question by throwing upon the House of Commons the onus of affirming certain vague resolutions, instead of voting distinctly and squarely on the separate provisions of a Government bill.

The first of these defects in Mr. Disraeli's plea might, in a measure, be got over. It is, in some sense, fair that Mr. Disraeli should plead that the party to which he belongs attempted in 1859, with apparent honesty of purpose, to deal with the question of Reform, and that in that effort they were defeated by a Whig vote on the second reading. The second reading of a bill, according to English parliamentary practice, simply affirms the principle of the measure introduced. If, according to Mr. Disraeli's reasoning, the Whigs were as anxious for Reform as they professed to be, they ought to have gone for the *second reading*, at least along with their opponents; and if they failed in Committee of the Whole to make the details of the measure conform to their views, they could, *then*, move non-concurrence, or kill the measure on the third reading.

This, as a technical argument, would naturally have weight on mere party grounds. Lord Russell's natural jealousy of any one else but himself attempting to tinker the British Constitution is as well known and understood among political students, as is his chronic disposition to indite captious and offensive letters to the Ministers of foreign States. But beyond an extremely clever hit at this weakness of the aged and querulous Whig leader, we cannot see that this point of Mr. Disraeli's speech had any great force. There is nothing in the argument that any intelligent interpreter of British constitutional usage could, for a moment, accept as a justification for Lord Derby's attempt to shirk ministerial responsibility. By means of a House of Commons' majority, gathered up from the odds and ends of party, he managed a few months ago to collect a parliamentary crowd sufficient to overthrow a moderate Liberal Government, upon a moderate liberal measure, which had been accepted even by the Radicals as fair compromise ground. He was forewarned of the consequences of such legislative filibustering, and he and his followers were duly apprised that the rejection of that compromise would simply bring increased agitation, and new demands from the unenfranchised multitudes. The warning, which subsequent events justified, passed unheeded. The Tories got possession of the reins. They found that their accession to power not only roused the people but that they could only retain the influence and support of the Crown by declaring for Reform in some way. They have chosen the shabby method of *Resolution*, instead of taking the straightforward course marked out by constitutional usage, in the hope of escaping ministerial responsibility for possible or probable failure. There was a time when such journals as our great English cotemporary and namesake would have loudly and bravely denounced such a proposition as unmanly and *un-English*. But, from present appearances, that great organ will be content to let party events shape themselves.

Mr. Gladstone's comments on the great effort of the Tory Commonor hardly deserve the name of a speech—coming from him. But we judge that the regular opening of the debate on the resolutions themselves will find the Liberal Chief prepared to expose the sophistry of his opponent and to show the country that ministerial responsibility can not be made a party plaything, to be shirked or shifted at the convenience of an adroit party tactician.

Laying It On.—The way in which members of Congress hastened to put forward their claims for appropriations when the Civil Appropriation Bill was before the House on Saturday, showed how lively was their faith in the financial endurance of the country. Mr. Eliot wished $20,000 for the Boston Humane Society; Mr. Spalding an equal sum for a similar society in the Northwest; Mr. Myers secured $2,500 for the purchase of Pulaski's bust; Mr. Price asked $250,000 to build the Rock Island Bridge; Mr. Jenckes requested $41,000 to remove the sunken rocks in the Providence and Pawtucket Rivers; Mr. Hogan $49,000 to remove sunken wrecks in the Mississippi; Mr. Rogers $20,000 to improve the navigation of the Passaic, and so on. The only reason that twenty times as much was not asked for ten times as many schemes, was because of the limitation of time. But other chances remain, and will, doubtless, be improved. In the meantime, the people enjoy their taxes with relish, and sit, like patience on a monument, smiling at the national debt.

Congress and the Finances—A Perilous Policy.

The contest concerning the measure for redeeming the compound interest notes, reveals the danger which besets the financial policy of the Government. With an efficient administration of the Treasury, perhaps, the occasion of the difficulty should not have arisen. The amount to be redeemed is not so large, comparatively speaking, that it might not have been provided for without seeking the intervention of Congress. Judging by the market rates of gold-bearing bonds, and the demand for them from abroad of which we have heard for many months, little difficulty ought to have been experienced in converting the maturing notes into long securities. The seven-thirties are being thus provided for, because their holders of right may claim the conversion, and it were surely better to have extended the privilege to the holders of compound notes than to raise the question now before Congress. The sale of five-twenties is temporarily suspended at the Treasury, it is stated, in consequence of the difference between the premium charged and the premium obtained in the open market. But this circumstance only renders more inexplicable the course pursued. For in view of the favor with which government bonds are held both by investors and speculators, the reasonable presumption is, that the whole amount of compound notes might have been absorbed not only without touching the currency question, but with profit to the holders and convenience to the Government. The hesitancy has arisen, we suspect, from the unwise eagerness of the Department to push the policy of liquidation prematurely, instead of waiting until the currency had reached a stable foundation. We have had exultation over the reduction of the debt, when in fact the policy pursued in that regard has been a great mistake, as is now apparent from the trouble experienced by the Department in dealing with the compound interest notes.

The Senate plan of relief—propounded, as has been understood, with the concurrence of the Treasury—is crude, though perhaps for the time sufficient. For the compound notes it substitutes demand certificates bearing a lower rate of interest; a make-shift method of obviating a difficulty, since it may recur at any moment, when the troubles of the Treasury might be more urgent than now. It has the advantage, however, of rendering probable—though, unfortunately, not certain—the retention of the certificates in bank vaults; while it is to be accompanied with a continuance of the very moderate process of contraction which is supposed to be now in operation. But the House will have none of these interest-bearing certificates. It directs the issue, in their place, of greenbacks to the amount of the compound notes which is believed to be held by banks. Now, if the $100,000,000 of paper which the House says shall be issued to take up the notes passed direct to the bank vaults and were kept there as a part of the reserve required by law, the measure would be less objectionable. It would still be a clumsy method of accomplishing what the Treasury should have done quietly and skilfully; but it would effect a saving of the three and a half or four millions which, under the Senate plan, will be chargeable for interest, and at the same time would not produce any visible inflation of the currency. We have no guarantee, however, that the $100,000,000 of new Legal-tender paper will be allowed to remain idle. Mr. Hooper contends that, when occasion serves, bank balances will be substituted for the reserve, and the new currency will be brought into use; and the argument derives cogency from the known tendency of banks to foster speculation under a system of inconvertible paper, and also from the disregard of the law respecting the reserve which has more than once been discovered. The probability, indeed, is that the greater part of the $100,000,000, if issued, will be thrown into circulation, and to that extent, therefore, the currency will be further inflated. At the same time the House refuses to arrest the contraction which the Treasury is authorized to apply, at the rate of four millions a month. But this refusal is simply ridiculous. To issue a hundred millions more of paper representing nothing is intelligible, albeit mischievous. But with one breath to authorize this inflation, and with another to authorize a four-million-a-month contraction, is the perfection of financial folly. And yet it must not be forgotten that the foolish aspect of the question is the result of a compromise to which the contractionists and the anti-contractionists in the House were driven, rather than of any triumph on the part of the former. All there is of triumph in the case may be claimed by the supporters of inflation. They carried the hundred million addition, and could well afford to concede a drawback which will be inappreciable under the influence of the enlarged issue.

Irrespective of the matter to be immediately disposed of, the contest possesses an alarming significance, as an indication of the determination of a powerful party in Congress to resist and if possible reverse the policy of currency contraction. We have before seen signs of an aversion to bold decided measures for hastening the resumption of specie payments, but not until now has a party declared itself favorable to the indefinite and unlimited circulation of inconvertible paper as an element of national prosperity. The doctrine propounded is, not that the system of legal tender paper is a necessary evil, arising from the war, and to be abated with extreme slowness and caution, but that it is in itself good—so good that the country cannot have too much of it, or have it for too long a period. Politics has less to do with this theory than business habits and resources. The dividing line is more nearly geographical than political. The majority of the representatives of the older States are for contraction; the majority of members from the younger States are not only against contraction, but support inflation as a boon to be cherished. There are, of course, exceptions to the rule, but it is literally true in regard to the large majority of members. The East, solid and careful in its conduct of business, averse to wide-spread credit, and alive to the dangers of the present paper-money system, sustains contraction. The West, expansive and withal reckless, with less accumulated capital and a constant temptation to spread its transactions over an area boundless as its resources, clamors for keeping up the bubble of inflation. The growing political power of the Western States renders this manifestation of opinion particularly noticeable. Never very choice in their currency, they seem not unwilling to repeat memorable chapters of their financial history.

The West is powerful in Congress, but it will be impotent as against the laws of finance and trade. It may succeed for a time in its efforts to keep up a show of wealth and prosperity; it may keep afloat two hundred millions of paper over and above the legitimate wants of business; it may overcome tightness in the money market by manufacturing paper and calling it money until every man has his pockets full. But the day of judgment will come. And the lusty West will find itself, when the inevitable revulsion comes, prostrate and poor to a degree that will be proportioned to the intermediate inflation.

The country cannot afford the perilous experimentalizing which the House approves. Our business men know, if Congress does not, that continued inflation means ultimate bankruptcy. We must go forward with moderate but irreversible contraction as the only means of reaching a specie basis, or we shall be overtaken by a terrible disaster. It is a question, not of choice or convenience, but of necessity. The laws of finance are as fixed as the laws of nature, and Congress cannot enact their abrogation. The mere attempt operates mischievously upon the public credit, as well as upon private enterprise. It unsettles everything. And it awakens a fear that those who are primarily responsible for the financial policy of the country are blindly indifferent to its necessities and interests.

Small Potatoes for a Great Government.

Among the many cases which have been brought before the Courts springing out of the multifarious controversies which are ever arising in new shapes between the Government and the importing merchants, the case of Crooke against Maxwell—a lengthy report of which will be found in another part of this morning's paper—stands out in striking and, we must add, unenviable prominence.

The facts may be briefly stated for the benefit of those who do not care to study the legal report as follows: Mr. Crooke imported quantities of railroad iron into this port between 1851 and 1853, upon which Mr. Maxwell, the then Collector, exacted duties which are admitted to have been illegal. In 1856 the Secretary of the Treasury, by circular acknowledged their illegality and directed no more such exactions to be made, whereupon in the same year Mr. Crooke gave to the Custom-house officers here a statement of his importations, on which he claimed a return of the illegal exactions.

We need not particularize what was done in the matter, but in 1860, his claim not having been paid, he commenced a suit against the Collector to recover the amount. No defence was interposed of the statute of limitations, and there being no other, in due time a verdict was rendered in his favor. The practice then was to refer the question of the amount to be paid under such verdicts to the Collector, and when he reported what was due, judgment was entered accordingly. That course was taken in this case, and in time Deputy Collector Clinch reported to the Clerk of the Court that the verdict had been adjusted, and amounted to $4,934 13. The adjustment was made, as was usual, without any supervision on the part of the merchant, and he acquiesced in the report, and received the amount of his verdict, without any idea that there was anything wrong in it, until some months afterward, when it was by accident discovered that a large portion of the entries had been entirely omitted in making up the verdict, and that it should have been for about $20,000, instead of $4,900.

Thereupon this suit in question was brought to recover the difference. And now the Government—for although these suits are nominally against the Collectors, the Government is the real defendant—admitting all these facts, directs its law officer to set up the statute of limitations as a defence to the claim. And the Court, though manifestly much against its will, is compelled to say that the defence is available, and that the plaintiff cannot recover.

We very much regret the attitude in which the Government allows itself to be placed by such a state of facts. We have said in a former article that the Government was not in the wrong, in our opinion, in pleading the statute of limitations as long as it was allowed to remain on the statute book, and we are clear that it may well do so in ordinary cases, where both the Government and the importer understand that the statute is running, and especially in cases where there is a contest as to whether anything is due.

But if there are cases where the Government has misled those who have dealings with it, by its officers announcing to them that the statute should not be taken advantage of, if suits are delayed, or in any similar way, in such cases the Government ought to show a higher standard of morality than prevails among business men.

Yet among men he would be considered a mean fellow who should say to another, "I admit that I had your money and that I ought to have repaid you, but you have let me have it for six years, and now I will not pay you, though I can." But how much meaner would he be deemed who should, though constantly directing his clerk to make up the amount for payment, by delaying such account keep the creditor from suing till the six years had expired, and then set that up as a defence! Yet this is the attitude in which the Government stands. It is even in a worse position than this, for it now takes advantage of the statute when it could not have done so but for the error of its own officer in making up the statement, and that too as against a party who relied implicitly upon the honesty and accuracy of that officer. Would it be too strong language to say that such a course is not only dishonest, but a mean species of dishonesty which would be a disgrace to Chatham-street?

Every one naturally asks what is to be done about such a state of things? We suppose it would hardly be the thing to enact by statute that "the Government shall treat those who deal with it honorably and equitably." Yet that simple rule of action is all that is required to take away the scandal of all these dealings of Government officials, which have caused so many complaints. Is there not some way by which that rule can be enforced upon them? There is nothing but public opinion which can reach them. Is there not something in that which they will feel? If they are not concerned that by their means the good name of this Government of the people is thus besmirched, let them at least understand that they cannot escape without themselves sharing the disgrace. One would think that for their own good name they would not do for the Government what they would hesitate to do for themselves.

Meanness and Malice.—Paltry and cruel attempts have been made to stop the flow of contributions for the relief of Southern distress, by publishing an article which is alleged to have appeared in some Southern paper treating Northern charity with scorn. We imagine these attempts will have very little effect; for every man possessed of a heart capable of charity must also be possessed of intelligence enough to comprehend the origin of the article referred to, and the *animus* that prompts its republication here. Any one can easily take the opportunity of learning the actual facts as to the feeling in the famine-stricken districts of the South regarding the present display of Northern beneficence, and every one has the means within reach of knowing that even the limited contributions already made have evoked innumerable and heartfelt expressions of gratitude from the Southern States. How shall language be found to characterize those among us who, possessed of a superabundance of the gifts of Providence, not only refuse to share these gifts with their needy and suffering fellow-countrymen in the South, but attempt to embitter the feelings of others, and repel their spontaneous charities by scattering broadcast falsehood and malice!

A Sharp Democracy.—A large number of Democratic State Conventions and public assemblages—the latest of which was that held in Missouri last week—have directed or requested the authorized Democratic managers to call a National Convention of the party. But Mr. Belmont and the others who are empowered to act in the premises persistently refuse to accede to the demand. What is the reason of this? Is it because the Democratic Party leaders know that it would be impossible to agree upon a platform of principles adapted to the crisis that would be acceptable to the whole party, in the *South* as well as the *North?* We suspect that in this lies the whole difficulty, and here is the secret of the refusal to obey the desire so widely expressed by local Conventions in the North.

Large Outlay and Small Returns.—The only prominent personage connected with the French expedition to Mexico, who has won glory and fortune by it, is Bazaine. It has made him a Marshal of the Empire, has given him a young and beautiful Mexican wife, and has made him immensely rich. If, when he gets back to France, the Emperor should create him Duke of Puebla, his happiness will be complete, and France will possess at least one sweet souvenir of Mexico.

Immediate Aid for the South.

The concurrent resolution that passed the Senate and House of Representatives, permitting the Secretary of the Navy to place a national vessel at the disposal of the Southern Famine Relief Commission, justifies the members of that Committee in making a personal and peremptory appeal for immediate relief. The vessel will be in readiness this week. Shall it be sent South with less than a full load, or shall it go burdened with material, tangible evidence of fraternal regard and sectional sympathy? Already large sums of money have been given for the relief of the poor and destitute of the South, but it is like a drop in a bucket. Vastly more is needed to make the aid effective, and now is the time to give it.

The Committee, through Mr. James M. Brown, of No. 61 Wall-street, will receive contributions of cash, provisions, clothing, boots and shoes—anything and everything that can suggest itself to men in behalf of other men in need—and faithfully apply whatever is sent.

In other days our people have generously sent aid to starving Ireland. They are now preparing to exhibit their sympathy with the struggling Cretan Christians by a practical demonstration; and no one supposes that they would decline to give of their bounty to anybody and everybody in *any other country*. Why, then, should this home charity, or rather this home *duty*, be comparatively unheeded? It would be wholly foreign to our habit, our thought, our honor, to permit a half-laden vessel to go from the land of plenty to the land of poverty, and we urgently second the appeal of the Commission that each and every citizen send at once his mite, or his fair proportion, in the furtherance of this cause, which is at once pleasureable and imperative.

An Important Financial Measure.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The proposition to convert the five-twenties held in Europe into a new Five per cent. bond, the principal and interest of which shall be payable abroad, is attracting considerable notice, and deservedly, we think, increasing in favor with Congress.

The saving of interest to the Government, and the permanent impounding, so to speak, of a large part of our indebtedness which would be affected by this conversion, alone present conclusive reasons for the adoption of the proposed measure. Aside from this, it is very desirable to relieve our money market from the constant apprehension of the return upon us of the bonds held abroad, and the recurrence of the state of things last Spring, when the necessities of the Bank of England compelled it to send over and sell here upward of thirty millions of our securities, which advanced the premium on gold from twenty-eight to sixty-eight in less than a week.]

European dealers and investors must have a certain amount of our securities, and so long as the securities they deal in are of precisely the same character as the bulk of Government securities held here, so long shall we be liable to have our whole market disturbed whenever any financial disturbance or crisis occurs abroad, or whenever any great political excitement or quarrel in this country creates distrust and impairs our credit in the estimation of foreigners.

This inevitable sensitiveness of our money market can be completely obviated if it is made clear that our securities held abroad will stay there under all circumstances, and this, it seems, can be accomplished by the proposed feature of the new bond, which makes it payable abroad in the coin of the country where payable; because a bond is always worth most in the country where it is payable, and where the holder is consequently not under the necessity of paying commission and insurance and losing his interest whenever he collects his coupons. A security, of course, will stay in the country where it is worth most, and no fluctuations in its market price can ever affect this condition; whether it be higher or lower it will always have its greatest value at the place of payment. Whereas now, fluctuation in the price of Five-twenties sends them over here, where the bulk of them are held, to the great detriment of the American holder, who has to submit to a depreciation of his property, caused, perhaps, by circumstances occurring in Europe, entirely local in their origin, and which would not necessarily affect him but for the link of sympathy between our market and that of Europe which is constituted by the foreign ownership of our bonds in their present form.

Pia.

AMUSEMENTS.

The most important announcement of the morning is the operatic programme of Mr. Maretzek. On Friday, the 1st of March, the complimentary *bal d'opera*, virtually a reception in honor of the reviving *impressario*, will be given at the new Academy of Music. It is gratifying to know that the tickets are selling rapidly, and that the ball promises to be the social event of the season.

In connection with this formal opening of a building whose erection has interested all lovers of music, as well as every admirer of pluck, Mr. Maretzek unfolds his plans for the forthcoming season of Italian opera. He has determined upon a season of thirty nights in this City and six in the City of Brooklyn, beginning here on Thursday evening, the 7th of March. As yet the opening opera has not been determined, but in lieu of that we are informed that during the season the following works will be given: "L'Africaine," "Norma," "Trovatore," "Rigoletto," "Faust," "Il Barbiere di Seviglia," "Zampa," "Lucrezia Borgia," "La Favorita," "Martha," "L'Etoile du Nord," "La Sonnambula," "Ernani," "Un Ballo in Maschera," "Fra Diavolo," "La Traviata," "Crispino e la Comare," "Don Pasquale," "L'Elisir d'Amore," "Ione," "Don Giovanni," "Il Carnivale di Venezia."

The artists engaged are Clara Louise Kellogg, Carmen Pooh, Fannie Natali Testa, Amalia M. Hauck, Antoinetta Ronconi, Stella Bonheur, Euphrosyne Parepa, F. Mazzoleni, B. Baragli, E. Testa, H. Bernardi, Giorgio Ronconi, E. Bellini, C. Antonucci, A. Baccelli, L. Fossati. From this it will be seen that Maretzek means business, and not only that, he likewise means to give a season that shall be marked by unusual novelty, freshness and *éclat*. To the subscribers for the season a complimentary ticket for the opening ball will be given, and scores are already availing themselves of the offer. The box office is now open at the new Academy, and business has in reality begun.

To the people of Brooklyn Max is disposed to read a moral lecture. He disbelieves in lotteries, and henceforth proposes to do away with the primitive method hitherto adopted there of selecting seats by lot, the rule now being first come first served.

Wallack's Theatre. — The "Dangerous Game," which has been admirably played at Wallack's during the past three weeks, is announced for its last nights. It is beautifully mounted, and sparkles from beginning to end.

Niblo's Theatre.—The "Black Crook" continues to attract thousands nightly. It is the most gorgeous spectacle ever produced in the country.

Winter Garden.—Mr. Booth's "Shylock" is the feature at Winter Garden this week. The house is always crowded, and the "revival" is considered a great success.

Olympic Theatre.—"The Streets of New-York" at this theatre are more popular than their namesakes over which Whiting presides. Miss Kate Newton makes a charming *Lucy*, Mortimer's *Badger* takes hugely with the crowded galleries, and Robson's *Puffy* is the best recipe for the blues we have seen in many a month.

New-York Theatre.—Lady Don's burlesquing fills the theatre. Mark Smith as *Queen Elizabeth* is immense; Mrs. Gomersal is more than a rival to the titled star, and the fortunes of the house are on the mend.

Mr. Brougham's "Chrystian Martyrs" still live at the Museum. The Bunyan Tableaux, the New-York Circus, and the new and excellent minstrel troupe of Griffin and Christy are as interesting as ever and quite as popular as their managers can desire. The Bowery Theatres provide bills of the amplest dimensions, and the Williams combination opens to-night at the Broadway.

Brooklyn Popular Concert.—Mr. Harrison continues his series of popular concerts at the Academy this evening, on which occasion Mme. Parepa, Mills, Rosa and Thomas' orchestra will assist.

"Martha" in Brooklyn.—On Thursday evening the Italian version of "Martha" will be given at the Academy. Miss Kellogg, Brooklyn's pet and Maretzek's bright particular star, will sing the sweet music of the title *rôle*, and Mme. Natalie Testa will revive her Philadelphia triumphs in the rollicking *rôle* of *Nancy*.

Bergner's Annual.—If there is a debt of gratitude more deep and undeniable than another it is that owed to men of the artistic mould of Mr. Bergner, the best violoncellist of the age. He has, on Tuesday evening, an annual concert at Steinway Hall, where he will be assisted by Miss Sterling, and Messrs. Mills, Theo. Thomas, Warren, Matzka, Boehm, Mosenthal and others. He deserves a bumper.

The Messiah.—On Wednesday evening Handel's great oratorio, "The Messiah," will be given at Steinway Hall, with Mme. Parepa, Thomas, Simpson and other fine artists in the solo *rôles*.

Grand Concert To-night.—Miss Kellogg, Mme. Gazzaniga, Miss Sterling, Miss Toedt, Signor Baragli and Signor Remi will assist at a grand concert to be given this evening at Steinway Hall by Messrs. Vilanova and Dachauer.

Symphony Soiree.—The musical event of last week was Theodore Thomas' "Symphony Soirée" on Saturday evening, when, despite the inclement and still more threatening night, Steinway Hall was well filled. Happily, the subscription list of these concerts is ample enough to afford a margin for the bad weather which has so long and persistently pursued Mr. Thomas in his persevering efforts. Beside that, musical people are learning to make the effort to go where they are well assured of complete satisfaction, and these entertainments are so admirably made up, so well balanced and so thoroughly artistic in programme and performance, that they are deservedly great favorites. The number of Saturday Evening Concerts were only four, but quite enough. The first was a new production here, but we believe even in its native Germany it is not yet known. It was a "suite in canon form," by J. O. Grimm. Being composed for stringed instruments alone, and in the undulating, perpetual fugue of the canon, its effect was most peculiar. The first movement—"Allegro con brio"—was given gracefully and spiritedly. In the second — "Andante lento" — Mr. Thomas descended from his conductor's stand, took his violin, and with a select few of the orchestra rendered that exquisite morceau in a style recalling his quartet playing with Mason, Matzka and Bergner. The other movements, "Tempo di Menuetto," and "Allegro resoluto," carried on the feeling and idea of the whole "suite," the theme ever gently recurring and irresistibly calling to mind the sweet monotone of sea waves on a broken beach—now weird and strong, now soft and low—but always with the same returning song. It was a decided success, held the audience to almost painful stillness, and called forth strong and hearty plaudits. We hope to make better acquaintance with this welcome stranger. Next in order came the March and Chorus from the music written by Beethoven to Kotzebue's "Ruins of Athens." This was given by the orchestra, and the choral part by the Mendelssohn Union, under direction of Mr. Berge, of that society, and given with much spirit.

The first part of the programme was concluded by another new production: Second Episode, from "Faust," (as dramatized by the German poet, Lenau,) "Der Tanz in der Dorfschenke," (Mephisto Waltz,) by Liszt. This composition contained the writer's usual brilliant contrasts of instrumentation with wild and startling effects of melody, harmony, rhythm and everything else that one begins to think he can lean on, and suddenly finds himself mistaken. It was certainly demoniac enough for the most *ext-geant* imagination, and splendid enough to cause the poor Abbé pangs of mortification in his monastery for so robbing the fiend in the habiliaments of an Angel of Light. After a brief interval of rest, the orchestra rounded the evening's performance with Beethoven's third symphony, the "Ervica," of which nothing need be said save that it left nothing to be desired. Mr. Thomas deserves the thanks of all who love such music for the admirable innovation of placing the symphony last, instead of first, upon his programme. The symphony generally represents the ripest and richest thought, and as it is best it should come last, so that one may take it home and enjoy it undisturbed.

Gov. Bramlette and the "Regulators" in Kentucky.

Louisville, Sunday, Feb. 24.

The *Democrat* publishes Gov. Bramlette's proclamation referring to the outrages committed by the "Regulators." He asks an amendment of the laws to prevent a recurrence of difficulties.

WASHINGTON.

The Bills Awaiting the President's Approval or Veto—Gen. Grant Opposes the Military Government Bill—The President and the Southern Loyalists—Efforts to Pass the Tariff Bill.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 24.

The Military Government Reconstruction Bill was delivered to the President at 4:20 P. M. on the 21st inst., just eight days, nineteen hours and forty minutes prior to the hour fixed for the expiration of the Thirty-ninth Congress and the birth of the Fortieth. There is good ground for stating that the President will send his veto message upon this bill to Congress upon Wednesday next, and I feel confident the features of the veto will be substantially as I indicated in a dispatch a few days ago. No one here expects the President to "pocket the bill," nor "approve it under protest," as has been advised by some. It is conceded by all parties now that if the President confines himself to a good-tempered, dignified objection to such parts of the bill as he especially takes exception to, points out such features, if any, as he could possibly favor in another shape, and concludes by some indication or assurance that, should the bill be passed by Congress over the veto, its provisions shall be faithfully executed so far as the President has any duties to perform under the act, the message will be productive of the very best feeling toward him and will be almost or quite as satisfactory to the Conservative Republicans, and possibly the Radicals, as his unqualified approval of the measure. In fact, there is almost entire coincidence of opinion upon the course that should be pursued by Mr. JOHNSON, and all agree that he could not be expected to give the bill his signature consistently with his honest convictions. No one, therefore, demands from him anything else but a veto message, but all coincide in the hope that the document will be of the character I have indicated; and I feel confident the President will not disappoint this hope, except perhaps in the suggestion that he give assurance that he will execute the law. In this particular it is understood that Mr. JOHNSON regards his treatment of the Civil Rights Bill, the Freedmen's Bureau Bill, and others, that he has vetoed and which were passed over his veto, as sufficient guarantee that he will execute the Military Government Bill should it become a law over his veto, and that he regards a pledge of the kind mentioned from the Executive in a message as not only anomalous but uncalled for. In the meantime a pressure is made upon the President to induce him to pocket the bill, and such a course might yet be deemed proper by Mr. JOHNSON himself.

The Tenure of Office Bill was delivered to the Executive at 10 o'clock, P. M., of the 20th inst., thus giving full ten days for his consideration of that measure. Should he fail to act upon it the bill will become a law without the President's signature. It is probable, or rather I may say, it is possible that Mr. JOHNSON will permit this bill to become a law without his signature, and yet so strong is his objection to the House Amendment, which provides that Cabinet officers shall not be removed without the consent of the Senate, that the President may veto the bill. Were this feature stricken out, the bill would promptly receive Mr. JOHNSON's approval, and at once become a law; for the President would be glad to get rid altogether of the annoyance to which he is subjected in the disposition of executive patronage, and he has long been of the opinion that such patronage is more detrimental than beneficial to the interests of an administration. Any measure, therefore, which surrounds office-seekers with greater difficulties, and provides a more trying ordeal for them to go through, would receive Mr. JOHNSON's approval. But he regards the members of the Cabinet as standing in such close and intimate relations with the Executive, that entire unanimity of sentiment, political and otherwise, and unbounded confidence and respect should exist between these "confidential advisers" and the President, and in fact such is nearly the unanimous opinion of the members of the Senate, who were reluctantly forced to vote for the House amendment in order to insure the passage of the bill.

GEN. GRANT ON THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT BILL.

Gen. GRANT, on good authority, is reported as saying that he regards the Military Government Bill as very unwise legislation.

OPPOSITION OF THE CABINET TO THE SHERMAN BILL.

The Sherman Reconstruction Bill was considered in Cabinet session yesterday, and all the members save one expressed their decided opposition to the measure.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE SOUTHERN LOYALISTS.

Some of the Southern loyalists here assert that the President has made informal overtures to them looking toward a conciliation of their antipathy to him, and several of them, including THOS. J. DURANT, of Louisiana, will soon make public the correspondence which has transpired relating to the subject. As a body these gentlemen denounce the President in unmeasured terms, and have refrained from any intercourse with him whatever until, as they assert, it was forced on them by his advances. This is their representation of the matter; perhaps it is true, and perhaps it isn't.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The vote on adjournment last night in the House, which resulted in throwing the Tax Bill in Committee of the Whole over until Monday, is generally accepted as the death-blow to the Tariff Bill for this session, but its friends are making desperate efforts to save it, and will probably press a vote at the first opportunity, on non-concurring in the Senate amendments, and thus throw the bill at once into a Conference Committee. Several of the delegations were thoroughly canvassed to-day, especially the New-England men, who are being urged to vote for the bill by its friends, but the dispatches from their constituents urging them to vote against the bill, are coming in so rapidly that the efforts of the high tariff men are counteracted. The fact is that many members, who will probably vote for the bill if a vote is reached, are really willing to let it go over, in order that some measure may be framed, having a principle as its basis. They are sick of the attempts to protect every special interest, and will shed no tears if the present measure fails. It is monstrous in some of its details. The small balance of our commerce would be destroyed by its passage. Twenty-five per cent. on raw hides, goat skins, &c., would be a killing blow to all our manufactures of leather. Thirty cents per bushel on linseed stops all the oil mills and breaks up the trade with Calcutta. A prohibitory duty on wool will cause us to cease all communication with South Africa and Buenos Ayres. A heavy duty on copper ore will break up our trade with Chili, and stopping the supply of carbonates will send all the sulphuret of California to England to be smelted. And at the same time forty cents per bushel on wheat and twenty cents on potatoes must aggravate the hardships under which all the poorer classes upon the seaboard now suffer. The duties on salt are among the most enormous on the bill, the proposed advance since 1861 being over six hundred per cent. Petitions sent in to the Committee of Ways and Means have shown that cargoes now arriving pay under the present tariff nearly one hundred per cent. in gold more than the cost of the cargo at the point of shipment. These are some of the leading enormities of the bill, and yet it is called a tariff for revenue.

THE FRAUDS ON THE REVENUE.

Hon. W. A. DARLING, Chairman of the Select Committee on Frauds on the Revenue, will to-morrow submit his report to the House of Representatives. It will show that the investigation has been very thorough, and that the frauds on the revenue proceeding from the illicit distillation of spirits are vastly greater than any one has conceived, and that various modes of their perpetration are almost such as to defy the law, be the framework ever so strong and its penalties ever so great. To the public the facts elicited by the report will probably present a strong argument in favor of the reduction of the tax to a figure which will lessen the inducement to fraud. The evidence accompanying the report will make, when printed, nearly three hundred pages.

THE NEW ISSUE OF GREENBACKS.

The fate of the House bill authorizing the payment of the compound-interest notes in new greenbacks is extremely problematical. The Senate is probably opposed to the bill as it stands, though some of the Western men favor it. The Finance Committee, it is thought, will move as a substitute the original Loan Certificate Bill. This action the House will probably refuse to concur in, and thus send the matter to a Conference Committee. The Secretary of the Treasury is believed to be not seriously opposed to the House proposition, provided the discretion to issue is left in his hands.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

It is stated on good authority that Gen. SICKLES was, on Saturday last, offered the position of Collector of the Port of New-York, but declined to accept it or any other civil office in the gift of the present Administration.

Gen. J. S. FULLERTON, recently confirmed as Postmaster at St. Louis, has been in town for a few days, and returned yesterday to assume the duties of his office.

Among the recent promotions to Brigadier-General by brevet in the regular army is that of Col. GEORGE H. THEIL, Paymaster at Denver, Colorado. This honorary distinction is awarded for gallant and meritorious services in the field during the rebellion, while acting as Aid-de-Camp and Inspector-General on the staff of Gen. GRANT. At the outbreak of the war, Gen. THEIL was a First Lieutenant in the Third Regular Artillery, then in Oregon, and had already twice received advancement in commission from the hands of Gen. SCOTT for services in the Indian wars of that State.

NOMINATIONS.

Among the nominations sent to the Senate yesterday were: J. LEE ENGLEBERT, Assessor Seventh District of Pennsylvania, *vice* MARTIN, rejected; CURTIS C. GARDNER, Assessor Twenty-seventh District of New-York, *vice* JUDSON, rejected; and RICHARD H. SCHOOLEY, Collector of Customs, Genesee, N. Y., *vice* DAVY.

Our Ministers to Foreign Courts—Allowance to New-York for War Expenses—The American Consul at Cadiz.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 24.

The President has transmitted to the Senate a mass of documents from the Secretary of State, in answer to the resolution of that body calling for correspondence with foreign Ministers and Consuls, in relation to the policy of the President towards the States lately in rebellion, and especially any inquiries by the Department of State with regard to the conversation or opinions of such foreign Ministers. The documents embrace dispatches from Messrs. CLAY, KING, SANFORD, BIGELOW, ADAMS, MARSH, MORRIS, MURPHY, McMATH and PERRY, covering a period of more than two years.

Secretary SEWARD writes to Minister HALE, at Spain, Nov. 21, 1866, as follows:

SIR: The President has received a letter from a citizen of the United States at Paris, in which it is represented that you have condemned his course in a malignant manner to various Americans. Your denial or confirmation of this statement is requested.

Mr. HALE replies under date of Dec. 11, 1866, expressing his surprise at Mr. SEWARD's letter of Nov. 21, and saying he shall make short work in answering, and that the whole statement from beginning to end is utterly and totally false in every word and line. He says whether you look at the statement in a point of fact, or in the spirit which dictated it, I can appeal with confidence to every American whom I have met since I have been in Spain to bear witness to the utter falsehood of the statement. I have ever felt, and my conduct has been carefully regulated by the feeling, that I was the representative of the Government of the United States, and not a partisan. If this statement is not entirely satisfactory, I court and solicit the fullest investigation, from which not only the falsehood, but the malignity of the charge made, will be established.

Secretary SEWARD, under date of Jan. 4, 1867, writes to Mr. HALE that his explanation is quite satisfactory.

United States Consul-General MURPHY writes from Frankfort, Dec. 11, 1866, denying totally the language imputed to him—namely, that the threat of ZACH. CHANDLER to impeach the President would be and ought to be made good; and states that it might have been founded on a conversation with one Col. AMES, in which an attempted impeachment was referred to, without any expression of opinion in regard to it. He alluded to conversations with bankers, editors and others upon the subject, in which he intimated his opinion that it was an electioneering story, and hoped it would not be attempted, fearing it would result in injury to the Union Party.

Secretary SEWARD, in reply, says the denial is satisfactory. Assistant-Secretary HUNTER also writes a letter to Mr. MURPHY, in which he remarks: Your denial of the charge has been received and is satisfactory. No public interest can be promoted by a further prosecution of the inquiry. The Department therefore thinks best not to give you the name of the informant."

Mr. McMATH, Consul at Morocco, referring to the letter of inquiry from the Secretary of State, declares on his honor that he is not guilty of the gross and ungentlemanly conduct charged against him there, or that at any time or place he ever made use of any unbecoming language against the President as a public or private citizen, nor against his Cabinet or administrative policy. The charge against him was that he had railed violently and shamefully against the President, and said that he was ready to retire from such a concern. He adds that he is, and has been, a supporter of the President's plan of reconstruction, and challenges any citizen of the United States, at home or abroad, to point out the time or occasion when he heard him utter a word or sentiment in opposition to the policy or position of the President, in any manner or form whatever.

Consul PERRY, at Tunis, says he has been charged with offensive language, but he is certainly not conscious of having spoken offensively or disrespectfully of the President, or any member of the Cabinet, and he accordingly denies the truth of the charge brought against him. It was enough for him to declare his loyalty to the Government as a subordinate officer under the President.

Minister SANFORD, at Brussels, Dec. 24, says the general sentiment of the Message and the policy laid down by the President unite the sympathy not only of those who incline to the South, but those who are our most earnest friends, and speaks at length on this subject.

Secretary SEWARD thanks Mr. SANFORD for the interesting account of the public sentiment in Europe regarding the President's Message.

Minister MORRIS, at Constantinople, referring to the charge that he had condemned the President's course in a malignant manner to various Americans, says he has no hesitation in declaring that he did not so denounce the President. He is not apt to employ malignant terms against any one, and much less with reference to the action and policy of the Chief Magistrate of the Republic of which he is a diplomatic representative. Either a spirit of detraction or interested motives must have given this insidious coloring to his remarks. He had, on the contrary, always declared and still held to the opinion, and very freely expressed it, that the President's policy of admitting loyal representatives from the South to Congress was a sound one, and if adopted at the organization of the present Congress would have restored peace to the country, and would have led to an easy adjustment of the difficulties pending between the two great sections of the country. In conclusion, he expresses his best wishes for the success of the Administration.

CLAIM OF NEW-YORK FOR WAR EXPENSES.

A little more than eighty per cent., or about $900,000 of the claim of the State of New-York for war expenditures in 1861 and 1862 against the United States, has been allowed upon reëxamination of the accounts. A further examination is suspended for the present, by the absence of Gen. MERRITT, of Gov. FENTON's Staff, who has unexpectedly been called home.

THE AMERICAN CONSUL AT CADIZ.

A long correspondence has been carried on relative to the manner in which Mr. FARRELL, our Consul at Cadiz, has transacted the business of his office. Complaint was made by the Spanish Government that he had refused to sign the invoices of wines which were presented for shipment, intended for the United States, by supposing the true price of such wines were higher than those expressed in the invoices.

Mr. TASSARA, the Minister at Washington, speaks of the arbitrariness of the Consul, and of his doing serious injury to the merchants, and intimates that reclamation may be demanded.

Mr. JORDAN, the Solicitor of the Treasury, in looking into the matter, remarks that, according to the Consul's statement, the export certificates of wine-growers and their friends are voluminous. As to the general cost of the low-priced wines which they manufacture into imitation sherry and for exportation to this country with a view to disprove the alleged undervaluation in invoices, he is of the opinion that these certificates are deceptive, and should be met by counter ones. Mr. JORDAN suggests that the Consul be authorized to visit the wine-growing country to procure evidence from merchants and others.

SALARIES OF ASSISTANT APPRAISERS.

Representative HOOPER succeeded yesterday in having an amendment added to the Civil Appropriation Bill, raising the salaries of Assistant Appraisers in Boston, Philadelphia, Portland, Baltimore, New-Orleans and San Francisco, to $2,500 a year.

CONOVER.

Yesterday SANFORD CONOVER, convicted of perjury, was brought before Judge FISHER for sentence. His counsel asked that sentence might be withheld until the writ of error could be argued before the Court *in banco*. Justice FISHER announced that this might be done on Saturday next, and the sentence was postponed.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

Col. MELVALE G. MOORE was yesterday confirmed by the Senate as Paymaster in the army. This gentleman has been acting as one of the President's Private Secretaries, and is deservedly held in high esteem, both for his personal worth and fine business qualifications.

Senator TRUMBULL was last night the recipient of a serenade by citizens from Illinois and other friends, upon his recent reëlection to the United States Senate. He made some remarks in acknowledgment of the honor.

Senator YATES was afterward complimented in a similar manner and responded by a speech.

CONGRESSIONAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

The second public meeting of the Congressional Temperance Society was held to-night in the Hall of Representatives, which was densely crowded, the various temperance organizations of Washington being present in strong force. Senators POMEROY and WILLEY, and Representatives BOUTWELL, PLANTS, ROSS, PERHAM and DODGE spoke in behalf of the cause. The last-named stated that the members of the Pennsylvania Legislature were at Harrisburgh to-night holding a temperance meeting, thus following the example set last Sunday evening by the members of Congress. Gen. HOWARD made the concluding speech.

SECRETARY M'CULLOCH'S RECEPTION.

The first evening reception of Secretary McCULLOCH last night was one of the most brilliant and select of the season, a large number of the most distinguished personages being present.

FUNERAL OF PROF. BACHE.

The funeral of Prof. BACHE took place this afternoon and was largely attended.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE EXCISE LAW.

Arrest of Offenders Yesterday—Arraignments Before the Police Magistrates—Increased Number of Cases of Violations of the Law.

Although Excise matters were comparatively quiet in the City yesterday, there was a slight increase over last Sabbath's total in the number of arrests for violation of the law, as will be seen by the table below. Dealers generally, however, seem to be satisfied that it is useless to contend against the law, and no cases of open, flagrant violation occurred yesterday. Those arrested were almost invariably parties who admitted customers by way of side doors.

Yesterday morning Alderman McBRIEN held WILLIAM ERBLE, of No. 360 Broome-street, and JOHN RABE, of No. 119 Roosevelt-street, for trial on a charge of having violated the Excise Law, and allowed them to furnish bail in the sum of $100 each.

At the Essex Market Police Court, MICHAEL J. DYNEN, of No. 224 West Fourteenth-street, was arraigned on the charge of violating the Excise Law, in keeping his bar open after the hour of midnight on Saturday. When before the Magistrate the prisoner explained that he lived with his family and did business on one floor of the house before mentioned. That on Saturday night, shortly after 11 o'clock, two men came into the store together, one of them a tailor, who wished to collect the amount of a bill due him from Mr. DYNEN. They talked for some time together, and when the two men took their departure he (DYNEN) accompanied them to the door. As the door was opened an officer stepped in and informed the proprietor that he was placed under arrest. To the inquiry, "What for?" he received no reply, the officer brandishing his club furiously and threatening to knock his brains out if he made any resistance. The man put his hand up to defend himself from a clubbing when the policeman drew a revolver, and, placing it close to DYNEN's breast, and still brandishing his baton, dared him to resist and swore that he would fix him if he did. The tailor remonstrated with the officer, when he, too, was seized, and both the prisoners conveyed to the Station-house. Justice SHANDLEY held DYNEN to bail in the sum of $100 to answer, and discharged DOWLING (the tailor), as the evidence against him was deemed insufficient.

At the Yorkville Court Justice KELLY admitted HERMAN HINNESS, liquor dealer at southwest corner of Fourth-avenue and Fifty-third-street, to bail in the sum of $300, to answer for alleged violation of the Excise Law.

TABLE OF ARRESTS YESTERDAY.

The following table shows the number of arrests throughout the city yesterday for violations of the Excise Law and for disorderly conduct and intoxication:

Precincts.	Violation of Ex. Law.	Intoxication and Dis. Con.	Precincts.	Violation of Ex. Law.	Intoxication and Dis. Con.
3	—	1	15	—	8
4	2	1	16	—	1
5	2	—	17	4	2
6	2	1	18	1	1
7	—	3	19	2	—
8	4	2	21	—	1
10	2	2	22	2	—
11	3	4	27	—	*11
12	—	1	28	3	—
13	3	1	30	1	—
14	5	27			
Total				34	69

*Arrests at the Jersey City Ferry, foot of Cortlandt-street.

THE LAW IN BROOKLYN.

The law was strictly observed in this city yesterday, and only three men were arrested the night previous for keeping open after 12 o'clock. The names of the defendants are, PATRICK DOUGLASS, JOHN DOUGLASS and EDWARD MALLOY. They were held for a hearing.

The total number of arrests for intoxication on Saturday night was thirteen.

THE DAY IN JERSEY.

The day passed off without anything of an unusual nature connected with liquor drinking having occurred.

All the liquor places appeared to have suspended business between the hours of 10 A. M. and 1 P. M., in accordance with the resolution passed at the meeting of the liquor-dealers of the county, held in Jersey City on Thursday last. Many of the places had the shutters up, the doors locked and notices posted up, stating that they would be opened after 1 P. M. In Jersey City an extra force of men was placed upon duty in the more frequented thoroughfares, and in the morning an order was read from Mr. PANGBORN, President of the Police Commissioners, directing the officers on duty to arrest all persons in any way disorderly, and to disperse all corner-loafers. Owing, probably, to the bad condition of the streets, the number of visitors from New-York was not near so great as on the Sunday previous, and during the afternoon only five arrests for drunkenness and disorderly conduct were made. Hoboken was much more extensively patronized by the thirsty New-Yorkers; but up to 6 P. M. no overt acts were committed, and consequently there were no arrests.

Descent Upon a Broadway Concert Saloon.

At about 8 o'clock last evening Acting Capt. GARLAND, of the Fourteenth Precinct, made a descent upon the well-known concert saloon "The Casino," located in the basement of the building No. 626 Broadway. The following-named persons were arrested and conveyed to the Station-house, where they were accommodated with quarters for the night: Richard Valentine, (proprietor,) 34, United States; Wm. Ross, (proprietor,) 30, United States; Henry Stanley, 34, United States; Richard Baker, 23, United States; John Jackson, 18, United States; George Roberts, 18, United States; Patrick White, 28, Ireland; James Riley, 25, United States; John Wilson, 28, United States; Alfred Monk, 24, United States.

Raid Upon Dramatic Hall—Arrest of a Company of Performers at Rehearsal.

Shortly before 9 o'clock last night, Acting Capt. GARLAND, of the Fourteenth Precinct, accompanied by Sergt. LOONEY, paid an official visit to Dramatic Hall, Nos. 46 and 48 East Houston-street, where they found a large company of ladies and gentlemen engaged, so they said, in the rehearsal of an operatic selection. Deeming this a violation of the Sunday law the officers took the parties into custody. The following are the names of the arrested persons: Emil Unger, age 30, Germany, (proprietor;) John Stibel, age 45, Germany; Christian Most, age 33, Germany; Herman Nicking, age 25, Germany; Emil Konecken, age 25, Germany; Nicholas Nevoes, age 21, Germany; Andrew Ericson, age 25, Germany; Theodore Rouse, age 26, Germany; [illegible]; Carl Struck, age 26, Germany; Matilda Runack, age 22, Germany; Elizabeth Struck, age 24, Germany; Henrietta Leicht, age 19, Germany; Morris Fenteuscky, age 42, Germany; Chas. Lehmann, age 29, Germany; Mary Mills, age 23, United States; Carrie Hall, age 24, United States; Emma Harper, age 22, United States.

An examination in the case will be held at the Tombs, before Justice DOWLING, this morning.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

The Grace Church Mission Sabbath-School.

The commodious chapel in which this Sabbath-school is held, every Sunday morning at 9 o'clock, is situated on Twenty-second-street, near First-avenue. Mr. RALPH WELLS, once a Wall-street broker, is the Superintendent, and is devoting most of his time during the week to the philanthropic and Christian enterprise of gathering in the wandering "gutter snipes" of that part of the City, clothing them and teaching them that there is a God to fear and love. This is really a model school, and no one is able to compute the excellent influence of such a Sabbath-school on those that might otherwise be left to grow up in vice and crime, and eventually become inmates of the State Prison.

The system of instruction is so simple that every child can readily understand what is taught, and at the same time it is effective, impressive, cheerful and attractive.

Yesterday morning the exercises commenced in the usual orderly manner. The Superintendent touched a bell, when every listener was attentive, and the rustling of a leaf might have been heard. In a gentle, audible tone he said, "Good morning, children!" Every countenance was irradiated with joy and gladness, and with a cheerful smile the children all responded with one voice, "Good morning, Mr. WELLS!"

The theme of the lesson for the day was on the black-board; and the morning song was printed in large black letters on white canvas, so that every person in the room could read what they were singing. On the black-board there was a representation of a hand reaching down from the clouds and holding a balance. On one side was written, in large letters: "Rich toward God." On the opposite side were these words: "Treasure for self." On the right hand appeared the cheering words: "Faith, Love, Prayer." At the opposite end of the balance beam stood the words; "Money, Treasure, Power."

The singing was delightful. A few simple, unaffected remarks turned the thoughts of the children to the subject of the lesson, after which the Superintendent offered the following child-like petition for the purpose of teaching the children how to pray. A few words only were uttered at once when all the school—both teachers and pupils—repeated them. After every one had quietly assumed the attitude of a suppliant, the Superintendent said: "Dear Jesus, who saw us lying in sin—lost—and flew from heaven to save me—how can I help coming to Thee! O, I would love Thee, but it is so hard to fight sin! There are so many wicked people—to drive me off. There are so many wicked things to tempt me. Dear Jesus—help me—or I perish! I am very weak. Bless our sick companion. We thank Thee—that our sick boy—is with us to-day. Thou hast cured him. Is it any harder for Thee—to heal the body—than to cure the soul? O help me—to rise toward God—and show me—dear Jesus—whether I do really love God—or only love the world. And when I go out of that door—may I go out a friend of Jesus. One day—with my soul—washed in Jesu's blood—may I stand before Thy throne—clad in raiment—whiter than robes—that angels wear. May we all be volunteers—for Jesus—and be Thy children forever—in that happy land. We ask all for Jesu's sake. Amen."

Compensation in a Future State—Sermon by Rev. Dr. Washburn.

The sixth of the course of sermons in behalf of the New-York Protestant Episcopal City Mission Society was delivered, last evening, in the Church of the Transfiguration, Twenty-ninth-street, near Fifth-avenue, by Rev. E. A. WASHBURN, D. D., Rector of Calvary Church.

The preacher announced as his text the words, "Son, remember that thou in thy lifetime receivedst thy good things, and likewise Lazarus evil things: but now he is comforted and thou art tormented."—Luke XVI., 25.

After glancing at some of the interpretations of the parable of Lazarus and Dives, showing that it should not be understood as describing literally the rewards and punishments in the future state, he deduced from it the idea that while social inequalities must necessarily exist in the present life, the selfish neglect of the duties imposed by these conditions would meet with its due punishment in the life hereafter; that there would be a divine compensation for the ills of the present state; that there is a future state which shall adjust the crooked ways of this. It was not outward poverty or wealth which Christ approved or condemned. The inequality which he has permitted was to be the very bond of our social and brotherly unity. As society advanced in prosperity, the great gulf between its classes became deeper and broader, and charity alone could meet the resulting evils and overcome them.

Unfaithfulness to this social duty, forgetfulness or a selfish neglect of it, was sin. Dives was not described as specially vicious, he may have been a respectable Jewish gentleman, and even generous, giving the crumbs from his table to the poor. He represented him as living in the abode of luxury, looking only to his selfish gratifications, and careless of the wants of others. But to live for a selfish purpose was a denial of all God's purposes; to live for self was crime. We needed not to go to ancient Jerusalem for illustrations of this; they could be found in our own City. He drew a vivid picture of the selfish man of wealth luxuriating in all the delights of life, and knowing nothing of the poverty and suffering near him. So of the fashionable woman in her boudoir, reading the last new novel, and shedding a tear over its fictitious woes, while she knows no more than the dweller in another planet of the actual wants of her pale sister, stitching in an attic the embroidered robe which must be finished at whatever expense of toil and sleep. This selfish severance of His children was not ordained by God. It was occasioned by neglect of duty. In conclusion, he could add nothing to the keen irony of that brief sentence, "The beggar died, and was carried by the angels into Abraham's bosom; the rich man also died and was buried." He described the death of the rich man, and the pomp and show of his burial, and the uncared for exit of the beggar from his life of want and disease; but this was not the end. A life of holy suffering has its reward; self-indulgence has its reward also. He appealed to the congregation in behalf of the charity for which a collection was to be taken—St. Barnabas House—and remarked that while legislation can do nothing better than to legalize a social evil, this Society has dared to have faith in the might and right of a Christian principle; and while men sleep and vice wakes, it goes into our streets to rescue and to save.

ATTEMPTED MURDER AND SUICIDE.

A Man Attempts the Life of His Friend—Is Pursued, and Endeavors to Shoot an Officer—He Subsequently Commits Suicide.

On Saturday evening, about 6 o'clock, as Mr. JOHN DALY, of No. 59 Downing-street, was passing through Twenty-fourth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, in company with a friend, he was assaulted by an old acquaintance named JOHN DAY, who came up from behind and fired a pistol at his head. The bullet missed its aim, however, and entered Mr. DALY's neck, passing through the left tonsil, and coming out of the mouth. Mr. DALY was immediately removed to the Albemarle Hotel, where the wound was dressed. DAY succeeded in making his escape at the time of this occurrence, but he was speedily pursued by Officers MYERS and BEEKMAN, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct. These officers ascertained that DAY was living with Mr. J. LAWRENCE, at the East River Hotel, foot of Eighty-sixth-street, and they proceeded thither during the night, and inquired if DAY was at home. They were informed by Mr. LAWRENCE that DAY had been absent for some time, but he was expecting the fugitive every moment.

Satisfied that they were on the right track to secure the assailant, these officers sat down in the bar-room and waited patiently for DAY's appearance. After a tedious watch of several hours their patience was rewarded by a rap on the front door about 2 o'clock yesterday morning. Mr. LAWRENCE opened the bar-room door and admitted DAY to the house. The latter caught a glimpse of the officers and exclaimed, "So you are after me, are you? You can't have me, however," and at the same instant drew a revolver, aimed it at the policeman and pulled the trigger. Fortunately for the officer, the cap missed fire, when DAY recocked his weapon, placed the muzzle in his mouth, and again drew trigger. This time the cap proved true and the chamber-charge exploded, the bullet passing through DAY's head and emerged from the back of the neck. The desperate and frenzied man dropped dead in his tracks. So sudden and rapid were the movements of the deceased that neither Mr. LAWRENCE nor the officers could make any effort to stay his hand.

The body of DAY was taken in charge by Mr. LAWRENCE, and Coroner GAMBLE was duly notified by the Police to hold an inquest.

It appears that DALY and DAY were on the most intimate terms, and the motive which impelled Day to commit the assault has not been satisfactorily explained, as Mr. DALY has not yet sufficiently recovered from the effects of the wound received by him to make any coherent statement. DAY was a native of Troy and was well known in sporting circles of that city.

Relief of the South—Lecture by Richard O'Gorman, Esq.

A lecture was delivered last evening in the Hall of Cooper Institute, by RICHARD O'GORMAN, Esq., under the auspices of the Bloomingdale Catholic Association, and the object being to aid in the relief of the South, it is peculiarly gratifying to state that the attendance was very large, every seat in the auditorium being filled.

The lecturer, on his appearance on the stand, accompanied by Mayor HOFFMAN and other prominent gentlemen, was greeted with several rounds of applause, and being introduced began by declaring Christianity to be the religion of humility, powerful in its earliest days in alleviating sorrow, succoring the poor and the distressed. Paganism had tended to make men brave, strong, noble, self-reliant, but cold, pitiless, severe, with little gentleness and no charity. Christianity laid the basis of a kinder civilization, to knit the ties of brotherhood. It has set itself the task to soften the rigors of life, to give alms to the needy, to visit the sick, to take comfort to the prisoner, and to accompany him to the scaffold. War, the greatest evil of earth, opposed equally by reason and philanthropy—a monstrous enigma Christianity could not obliterate, but it could and did mitigate and direct. The regulations of the earlier Church exempted certain times and places and persons from the ravages of war, and proclaimed at times with an all-powerful voice the truce of God. But the day when religion infused into the camps, had made the age of chivalry, had gone by; the age of calculators and sophists had come, when the canons of the Church were no longer needed in the camp. There was no longer a truce of God, and it was a remarkable coincidence that the bloodiest battles of modern times had been fought upon the holiest of days, the Sabbath. The wars of the last twenty years had been the most cruel in human history, and there were the burned cities of the Crimea, the devastation of Poland, the case of the Sepoys and the Cretans. Here in this favored land, mankind had hoped to recover the lost Eden, but over it too relentless war had lately swept, carrying havoc and entailing suffering. Across some of these sovereign States war has passed a devastating blast, and the voice of distress comes up from them too poignant to be unheeded—not loud, not importunate, but only the sobbing of hearts. Forget politics, banish prejudice; listen only to the cry for help, as did the Samaritan, and fly to aid. Let help come bountifully for the suffering women and children of the South; let it come quickly; let others reconstruct the South, but let us feed, and history will record which deed was the more timely. Irishmen bore with them always the memory of defeat, the eternal consciousness of subjugation, and could not but listen to this cry. The Church which never failed in its duty enjoined charity; the Church bids us pray for mercy, therefore let us extend that for which we pray.

The speaker closed by an eloquent allusion to Portia pleading for mercy from the obdurate Shylock—asked for kindness and charity toward suffering humanity everywhere, and especially those suffering within our gates.

The lecture occupied an hour in delivery, and was heartily applauded throughout.

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Before Alderman McBrien.

THE NASSAU-STREET KENO GAMBLERS.

WILLIAM P. GRIGG, proprietor of the keno gambling-house at No. 87 Nassau-street, the descent upon which was reported in yesterday's TIMES, was arraigned before the Court yesterday morning, by Sergeant WADE, of the Second Precinct, who charged the prisoner with keeping and maintaining a keno bank in the basement of the above described premises. GRIGG was held for trial and admitted to bail in the sum of $500, Mr. DANIEL D. WINANT, of No. 71 Gold-street, giving the necessary bonds. The persons arrested in the place by the Police were all discharged for want of evidence.

ARREST OF PRETTY WAITER GIRLS.

A row occurred in the Evening Star concert-saloon, No. 564 Broadway, about 1:30 o'clock yesterday morning, when three of the waiter girls ran into the street screaming for help. The Fourteenth Precinct Police made a descent upon the place a few minutes after, and arrested the proprietor, CHAS. MINERETT, and thirteen men and women whom they found in the saloon. They were all locked up over night, and arraigned before the acting magistrate yesterday morning. MINERETT was required to furnish bail for his appearance on trial for keeping a disorderly house; some of the other prisoners were held for examination, and the others were discharged.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Dodge.

CAR PICKPOCKET.

On Saturday evening, while Mr. ALEXANDER PHYFE, of No. 158 West Forty-eighth-street, was riding on a Broadway car, he was suddenly set upon by a number of pickpockets, one of whom, a notorious character, named BILLY MADISON, snatched his gold watch, valued at $300, and darted off at top speed, hotly pursued by Mr. PHYFE, who caught him after an exciting chase. MADISON, on finding that the "game was up," handed back the timepiece and again tried to make good his escape, but was soon run down by Officer MURPHY, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, and taken to the Station-house. He was taken before Justice DODGE yesterday morning and committed for trial without bail. Mr. PHYFE had also $1,100 about his person at the time of the robbery.

ARREST OF ALLEGED DISORDERLY CHARACTERS.

JOEL E. HYAMS, of No. 108 Waverley-place, and the reputed owner of the building No. 23 Greene-street, appeared before Justice DODGE, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday afternoon, and made a complaint against the above-named premises as a disorderly house. Justice DODGE issued his warrant, and gave it into the hands of Sergt. HENRY BRUDEN for execution, who, accompanied by several of the Court Squad and other officers of the Eighth Precinct, proceeded to the house about 11 o'clock Saturday night, and arrested the following persons:

Herman Brunkhurst, proprietor; Henry Williams, John Thompson, Albert Trencher, Cornelius B. Johnson, Jas. Lounsberry, Harry Crawford, Abraham Monroe, Charles Comstock, John Hickman, Marshall Spohr, Charles Schaye, pianist; Clara Trueheart, Jane Day, Frank Dendevier, Eliza Eva Sherwood, Eliza Wilson, Frances Howard, Frances Fisher.

Three other women in the house were so ill as to be unable to leave the premises, and they were unmolested.

The prisoners were locked up in the Eighth Precinct Station-house until yesterday morning, when they were taken before Justice DODGE at the Jefferson Market Court. The magistrate placed FRANK DENDEVIER and CLARA TRUEHART under the care of the Commissioners of the Poor, as they were very ill and quite destitute. The other prisoners were discharged with a reprimand.

ALLEGED SNEAK THIEF.

WILHELMINA ANNIE BAUR, a young German woman of respectable appearance, was brought before the magistrate, charged with entering the house of Mrs. EMELINE MILLER, at No. 688 Washington-street, on Saturday night, and stealing therefrom a quantity of clothing valued at $72. The accused was held for trial in default of bail.

Essex Market—Before Justice Shandley.

STEALING COATS.

A young man named CHARLES SCHULTZ was yesterday arrested for stealing two coats, valued at $25, from Mrs. ANNA MENZEL, who dwells at No. 28 Rivington-street, on Saturday night last. The accused was committed for examination, in default of $300 bail.

The Thaw.

Thef eeble attempt to snow on Saturday night soon ceased, and a thaw set in, which before morning did the work of five thousand scavengers in cleaning the streets and permitting the cars to resume their regular trips. On Saturday night the cars ran at such irregular intervals that hundreds of persons who had visited the various places of amusement had the pleasure of walking home or waiting at the street corners until the early hours of the morning. During the night the thaw was violently at work, and before daybreak the gutters were running and the railroad tracks as clear of snow as if all the brooms in the City had been at work on them. Even the Fourth-avenue and Bleecker-street lines of cars, which only run when they want to, woke up from their lethargy and resumed operations to the great surprise of their patrons.

All day the thaw continued, and if Mr. WHITING will only condescend to keep the culverts open, the snow will disappear as rapidly almost as it came.

Crime—Arrest of Gamblers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of Friday last, and under the above heading of arrests at Lafayette Hall, the name of "JOHN DENVER, aged 33, broker," appears among the list of persons arrested.

By the insertion of this note in your widely-circulated paper, I wish to inform my friends and acquaintances that I am not the person so arrested; although I believe the name was given by some person there present, and acquainted with me, for the twofold purpose of screening his own right name and of injuring my business reputation in this State.

Yours respectfully,
JOHN W. DENVER.
No. 197 GROVE-STREET, JERSEY CITY, Feb. 24, 1867.

FIRE IN WEST FORTY-THIRD-STREET.—At about 2 o'clock yesterday a fire broke out on the third floor of the large tenement-house No. 384 West Forty-third-street, occupied by W. J. MILLER. The firemen were promptly on hand and extinguished the flames before any serious damage had been inflicted. Mr. MILLER's loss will probably reach $50, on which there is no insurance. The building is owned by a Mr. HILLMER. His loss will amount to about $200; said to be fully insured.

FIRE IN EIGHTH-AVENUE.—At 9:30 o'clock last night a fire was discovered in the basement of the building No. 557 Eighth-avenue, occupiedas a hat and cap store by JOSEPH JACKSON. Loss stated at $1,000; insured for $2,200 in the Baltic Company. The first floor is occupied by JOHN KENNEDY, boot and shoe dealer. Loss about $50; insured in the Peter Cooper and North American Companies. Damage to building not ascertained.

ASSAULT WITH A SLUNG-SHOT.—About 1 o'clock yesterday morning SAMUEL PENNOCK, of No. 497 Canal-street was assaulted by an unknown man in Laurens-street, near Grand. The assailant dealt him a powerful blow with a slung-shot, knocking him down, and then escaped. Officer HUDSON of the Eighth Precinct conveyed Mr. PENNOCK to the Station-house in Wooster-street, where the wound was dressed, and he then proceeded to his home.

An Extraordinary Improvement in Artificial Teeth.

From Watson's Weekly Art Journal.

Dr. M. LEVETT has always ranked among our first dentists, and dentistry owes much to his scientific researches and inventions, but his new invention of Suction Cellular Plate, in combination with a reticulated gold web and rubber base, for artificial teeth, comes nearer to perfection than any we have seen. It is so light as hardly to be a weight in the hand, and at the same time is extremely elastic and strong. By a series of air cells it is held immovable in the mouth, and is so small and compact that it does not interfere with speech or taste. It is in short the lightest, the most cleanly, and the firmest denture that was ever put in the mouth, and consequently we commend it over all others.

No. 26 East 20th-st.,
Fifth house from Broadway.

[*Advertisement.*]

A Matter of Great Importance.

The success which has attended the introduction of these machines into Canada speaks volumes of their superiority over all others. Wherever used, they are appreciated—as well for their simplicity as for the neatness of their work. The fact that they *never get out of repair* is a matter of the *utmost importance* to those depending upon a sewing-machine for their work. We have been informed of families using these machines—constantly, for seven years and upward—without experiencing the slightest "getting out of order." Their *durability* is unquestionable. A reverend gentleman, whose family have been using one of the Willcox & Gibbs machines for a number of years says he believes there is "*no wear out to it*."—*Granby Gazette, C. E.—Advertisement.*

Children Teething.

The mother finds a faithful friend in MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It is perfectly reliable and harmless. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, relieves griping in the bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums and reduces inflammation. By giving relief and health to the child, it comforts and rests the mother.

Be sure and call for

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP."

Having the *fac-simile* of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

Colgate & Co.'s Winter Soap.

Recommended for **Chapped Hands** and for general **Toilet** use during **Cold Weather.** It may be obtained of all druggists and fancy goods dealers.

While waiting for a cough "to go as it came," you are often sowing the seeds of consumption. Better try at once JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a sure cure for all Coughs and Colds. Sold everywhere.

A Willing Mind

makes a light foot, as the pretty damsel whispered to herself as she tripped gaily to PHALON'S for a fresh supply of NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS.

Notice.

BROOKS' Broadway Bridge was carried away during the late thaw and flood, but he has now caused one to be erected on solid stone foundation. Ladies, children and gentlemen can pass from his boot and shoe store to the Metropolitan Hotel or the "Black Crook" in safety, without soiling their boots.

"The Hair, Scalp and Face."

Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, author of the above valuable book, published and for sale by JAMES MILLER, No. 522 Broadway, can be consulted at No. 49 Bond-st., New-York, for the following cutaneous diseases of the scalp, which are productive of a loss of hair: Debilitated cuticle, suppressed secretion, thickened secretion, or dandruff; pityriasis, (incrusted or scaly dandruff;) matterated secretion, (moist yellow dandruff;) ringworm, salt rheum, scalled head, eczema; alopecia, inflamed follicles, itching, swollen roots, dry, faded and brittle hair, including all other kinds of sore heads or other diseases conducive to a loss of hair or premature grayness. The Doctor cures acne and sycosis, pimply, matterated and tubercular eruptions of the skin; also, comedones (black worms or grubs) and moth and freckles. Moles, wens and warts cured without cutting, on personal application. Dr. PERRY is the only physician in this country who makes a specialty of the above diseases. All consultations, personally or by letter, are free.

Batchelor's Hair Dye. The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Mott's Chemical Pomade Restores Gray hair, and is decidedly the best hairdressing used. Sold by RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and by all druggists.

Pyle's Saleratus and Cream Tartar—Pure articles, always full weight, and reliable in every way. Sold by grocers generally.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

At Everdell's Card Depot, 302 Broadway—The new Wedding and Crystal Visiting Cards.

Christadoro's Hair Dye is universally acknowledged as the best extant. Factory 6 Astor House.

Florence
REVERSIBLE FEED LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.
Best family sewing-machine in the world.
FLORENCE S. M. CO.,
No. 505 Broadway.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine. "Its seam is less liable to rip than the Lock-Stitch." [*Judge's Report," at the "Grand Trial."*] 508 Broadway.

The Improved Weed Sewing-Machines, warranted in all respects, at their new store, No. 613 Broadway.

The Howe Machine Co.'s Lock-stitch Sewing-Machines.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., (original inventor of Sewing Machine,) President, 699 Broadway, N. Y.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine and Buttonhole Machine, 625 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Lockwood's Paper Collars and Envelopes. W. E. & E. D. LOCKWOOD, 310 Broadway.

MARRIED.

BRADLEY—SHELDON.—At St. Timothy's Church, in Massillon, Ohio, on Thursday evening, Feb. 21, by Rev. H. H. Morrell, Mr. LUCIUS BRADLEY, of New-York, to Miss ISADORE SHELDON, of Taylorville, Ill. No cards.

BROWNE—JARDEN.—In Philadelphia, on Wednesday, Feb. 20, by Rev. Wm. H. Furness, PETER A. BROWNE to LAVINIA, daughter of William Jarden.

MORFORD—HARRINGTON.—Near Providence, R. I., on Wednesday, Feb. 20, by Rev. J. D. Richardson, T. CON. MORFORD, of Long Branch, N. J., to Miss ANNIE E. HARRINGTON, of the former place.

OLCOTT—KEELER.—At St. Peter's Church, State-st., Brooklyn, by Rev. J. A. Paddock, Pastor, on Wednesday, Feb. 20, RICHARD G. OLCOTT, of Washington, D. C., to M. LOUISE, daughter of W. A. Keeler, of Stamford, Conn.

REIS—POLLITZ.—On Thursday, Jan. 31, at the English Episcopal Church, Hamburg, by Rev. Mr. Weideman, ADOLPH REIS, of Yokohama, Japan, to EMMA M. S., daughter of V. W. Pollitz, Roslyn, Long Island.

DIED.

BOOCOCK.—On Sunday, Feb. 24, after a severe illness, JOHN W. BOOCOCK.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

BRODIE.—On Sunday, Feb. 24, WILLIAM PATERSON, youngest son of Sarah and the late George Brodie, aged 10 years and 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his mother's residence, No. 300 Canal-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

BRONSON.—In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 24, Mrs. LUCRETIA BRONSON, widow of Greene C. Bronson.

The funeral exercises will be at her late residence, No. 44 West 20th-st., on Wednesday, 27th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. Her friends and those of her family are invited to attend.

COFFEE.—On Friday, Feb. 22, of diphtheria, EDWIN JOSIAH, son of Thomas H. and Hester M. Coffee, in the 3d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, the members of H Company, 9th Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., and the members of Columbia Lodge No. 1, I. O. of F., are most respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his grandfather, Thomas Coffee, No. 248 West 17th-st., on Monday, Feb. 25, at 11 o'clock A. M. His remains will be taken to Edgewater on the Hudson for interment.

DOMINICK.—At her late residence, East Warren-st., Brooklyn, on Saturday, Feb. 23, Mrs. SARAH B., wife of William C. Dominick, aged 57 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at Christ Church, corner of Clinton and Harrison sts., Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, 26th inst., at 11 o'clock.

FOOTE.—In this City, on Saturday morning, Feb. 23, CALEB KNEVALS, only child of Horace A. and Emily K. Foote, aged 6 months.

Funeral at 3 o'clock this (Monday) afternoon, from the residence of his grandfather, Dr. E. T. Foote, New-Haven, Conn.

HOOK.—On Saturday, Feb. 23, WM. DE WINT, only son of Wm. B. and Virginia M. Hook, aged 1 year, 6 months and 14 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from No. 48 West 15th-st., on Tuesday, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

KELLOGG.—Suddenly, at Montevideo, Uruguay, South America, Surgeon S. WILSON KELLOGG, United States Navy, Fleet Surgeon of the South Atlantic Squadron, in the 57th year of his age.

MORRISON.—On Saturday, Feb. 23, STICKLER, eldest son of Mary and the late J. Clitz Morrison, in the 40th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 10 Harrison-st., on Monday, at 2 o'clock.

MEIKEN.—Suddenly, at the residence of Mrs. Charlotte L. Fox, West Farms, on Friday, Feb. 22, JOHN G. MEIKEN, (colored,) aged 45 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Monday, the 25th inst., from the residence of his family, at the draw-bridge, Westchester.

MILLIKIN.—On Thursday morning, Feb. 21, at the New-York Hotel, ROBERT B. MILLIKIN.

MYERS.—Drowned, near Galveston, Texas, on Saturday, Jan. 5, GEORGE J. MYERS, of this City, and late a member of the 122d Regiment New-York Volunteers, in the 32d year of his age. His body was not recovered.

☞ Utica and Auburn (N. Y.) papers please copy.

OAKFORD.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Feb. 23, after a long illness, HELEN M. H., wife of John D. Oakford, and daughter of Edward and Helen M. H. Anthony.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday, at 2 P. M., from her late residence, No. 86 Livingston-st. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

☞ Providence, Baltimore and New-Orleans papers please copy.

PARISH.—On Saturday, Feb. 23, MARIAN, daughter of Henry and Elizabeth H. Parish, aged 3 years and 9 months.

RAYMOND.—On Sunday morning, Feb. 24, WILLIE BUSH RAYMOND, only son of Wm. M. and Lizzie B. Raymond, aged 12 years, 5 months and 22 days.

Funeral services will be held at the residence of his parents, No. 77 South 4th-st., Williamsburgh, on Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

RODEN.—On Friday, Feb. 1, THEODORA, wife of William S. Roden, of Etruria Hall, Staffordshire, and daughter of Samuel Butcher, Sheffield, England.

SAND.—Suddenly, on Saturday, Feb. 23, CHRISTIAN H. SAND, in the 63d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 22 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, 26th inst., at 2½ P. M.

SMITH.—On Saturday, Feb. 23, at the house of his brother-in-law, J. O. Smith, No. 65 East 40th-st., THOMAS B. SMITH, of Flushing, L. I., aged 56 years.

Funeral to take place at the above house on Monday, Feb. 25, at 3 o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to the Miner Cemetery at Middletown, Conn., for interment. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral.

TIFFANY.—Suddenly, at Hunt's Point, West Farms, Saturday, Feb. 23, WILLIAM W. FOX, only son of Henry D. and Carrie Chase Tiffany, aged 17 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on third day, (Tuesday,) at 11 o'clock A. M., from the residence of Mrs. Charlotte L. Fox, at West Farms, without further notice. Carriages will be at the Mott Haven Depot to meet the 10 o'clock train from 26th-st., Harlem Railroad.

TOWNSEND.—On Sunday, Feb. 24, SARAH TITUS, the widow of Daniel Y. Townsend.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at No. 67 East 4th-st., on Tuesday, Feb. 26, at 4 o'clock P. M.

DEVLIN.—On Friday morning, Feb. 22, at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, DANIEL DEVLIN, City Chamberlain, in the 53d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also His Honor the Mayor, the Boards of the Common Council, and the heads of the various City Departments, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his nephew, Thomas H. O'Connor, No. 13 West 16th-st., Monday, 25th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M. The remains will be conveyed to the Church of St. Francis Xavier, West 16th-st., where a solemn High Mass of Requiem will be offered and the body afterwards deposited temporarily in a vault in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Mulberry-st.

LADD.—In Tarrytown, at the residence of her brother, Wm. F. Ladd, ELIZABETH LADD, after a long and painful illness.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from St. Peter's Church, West 20th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., on Monday, the 25th inst., at 11 o'clock.

MOURNING GOODS.

A CARD.—W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway, has constantly on hand a full assortment of Bombazines and all other Mourning Dress Goods; also, Bonnets, Shawls, Cloaks, Veils, Crapes, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, &c. N. B.—Ladies waited on with goods at their residence. Suits to order on short notice. No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.'s.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MAKE YOUR OWN SOAP
WITH
SAPONIFIER.

Great saving is obtained by all who use their waste grease for the purpose of making soap at their homes with the PENNSYLVANIA MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S SAPONIFIER. The cost of SOAP, SUPERIOR to any sold for washing purposes, is LESS THAN HALF THE USUAL PRICE. Directions are attached to each box.

For sale at all the principal groceries, druggists and general dealers.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE SOUTHERN RELIEF COMMISSION TO DATE.

Amount previously acknowledged	$30,064 63	Cash	$20 00
J. Walter Wood	500 00	Thos. H. Smith	20 00
Joseph Sheplay	500 00	Anonymous	20 00
Wm. Cooper (additional)	400 00	Presb. Society of Amenia South	20 00
Christ Chu'h, N.Y.	282 56	Citizens of Ulysses, N. Y.	20 00
Citizens of Utica, N. Y.	247 00	G. W. Stevens, Cromwell, Conn	10 00
Horace Greeley	200 00	Cong. Ch., Redding, Conn	15 50
Mary J. Gelston	200 00	P	
Mrs. A. J. Phelps	200 00	C. W. Wright, Brooklyn	10 00
H. P. Mali & Co.	150 00	T. S	10 00
Burdett & Everett	150 00	Franklin, N. J.	10 00
Robert Benner	100 00	Anonymous	5 00
Emerson Coleman	100 00	Friend	5 00
Young, Smith & Co.	100 00	German Presbyt'n Ch'h, Gates-av., Brooklyn, (add.)	5 00
A. H. W	100 00	J. W. Kennedy, MD	5 00
A. M.	100 00	D. Dodge, Kessevile, N. Y.	5 00
Perkins, Livingston & Post	100 00	E. P. Jackray	5 00
J. S. Wyckoff & Co.	100 00	P. L. Hyde	5 00
Abner Beers, Newtown, Conn	100 00	Anonymous	5 00
Alfred O. Post	100 00	Cash	5 00
Henry Beadle	100 00	Mrs. F., Binghamton, N. Y.	5 00
Sweet Home	75 00	S. Bigby, Spencerport	5 00
Coll. at Blooming Grove, Orange Co., N. Y.	63 00	Tarrytown, N. Y.	5 00
Thos. P. Cumming	50 00	P. R. Hyde, Jordanville, N. Y.	5 00
Peter Mans	50 00	All Angels' Ch'h, N. Y.	5 00
Wm. F. A. Abbott	50 00	J. B. P.	5 00
W. H. Cauldwell	50 00	Jas. Eldridge, Jr., Bingh'ton, N. Y.	5 00
Austin Thorp & Co.	50 00	M. Phipps, Cassopolis, Mich.	5 00
Wm. Mackay	50 00	Nathan Westcott, Goshen, N. Y.	5 00
Miss O. H. V. Cockcroft	50 00	H. Humbling, Plainfield, N. J.	5 00
Aymar, Degrauw & Co.	50 00	Anonymous	2 00
Citizens of Cazenovia	50 00	H. Freid	2 00
A. W. Porter, Monroe, Mass.	50 00	A Friend	2 00
N. Y. Board of Provision Brokers	50 00	A Mite	2 00
E. Cope, Phila.	40 00	James Balfour	1 00
Mrs. H. J. D., Yonkers	25 00	E. S. Conner	1 00
M. D. & T.	25 00	A Mite	1 00
T. B. Merrick & Co.	25 00	Friend	1 00
Geo. W. Mann	25 00		
D. M. D.	25 00		
Abbott & Morris	25 00		
Bap. Church, West Clarksville, N. Y.	28 50	Total	$35,390 19
Anonymous	20 00		

JAMES M. BROWN, Treasurer,
No. 59 Wall-st., New-York.

FIRE DEPARTMENT BALL.

Those wishing to procure private boxes for the Fire Department Ball can do so by applying to the officers:
C. G. GUNTHER, President, No. 502 Broadway.
JAS. S. WENMAN, No. 148 Pearl-st.
A. J. DELATOUR, No. 29½ Wall-st.

REMOVAL.

MORTIMER & DEBOST,
HAVE REMOVED TO
NO. 37 MERCER-ST., CORNER GRAND-ST.

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY CAUTIONED against negotiating the following promissory note, the transfer and payment of which has been enjoined by the Court of Common Pleas, and which is now in possession of David Kaufman & Co.: Note dated Jan. 1, 1867, made by Simon Reichenbach, and indorsed by William Brunner & Co., for the sum of eight thousand dollars, and payable at three months after date.

WILLIAM BRUNNER & CO.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 20, 1867.

AWAY WITH SPECTACLES.
OLD EYES MADE NEW
easily, without doctor or medicine. Sent post-paid on receipt of 10 cents.
Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION FOR the married. Sent, in sealed envelope, on receipt of 10 cents.
Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, author of "Medical Common Sense," No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

AWAY WITH UNCOMFORTABLE TRUSSES—COMFORT AND CURE FOR THE RUPTURED. Sent post-paid on receipt of 10 cents.
Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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THE NEW GOSPEL OF PEACE,

Complete, with Notes, Comments, Various Readings, Parallel Passages and Practical Remarks. Large 12mo, Extra Cloth.

Printed on Laid Paper.

Price..........$2

THE AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY,
Publishers,
New-York.

NEW VOLUME BY WHITTIER.

THIS DAY PUBLISHED,
THE TENT ON THE BEACH, AND OTHER POEMS. By JOHN G. WHITTIER. 1 vol. 16mo Tinted paper, Morocco cloth. Uniform with "Snow-Bound." $1 50.

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SIX HUNDRED DOLLARS A YEAR. $1.
THE DIAMOND PICKWICK. Illustrated, $1 50; Plain, $1 25.
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AN ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE OF HORTICULTURE, POMOLOGY AND FLORICULTURE, ADAPTED TO EVERY PART OF AMERICA. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $3 PER ANNUM.
Sample Copies, 30 cents.
J. E. TILTON & CO.,
Publishers, Boston.

AGENTS wanted to canvass in every town in the country.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

TO THE BOOK TRADE:

We take this method of informing the members of the trade whose orders for
INGEMISCO
remain unfilled, that owing to the great demand the first edition was
ENTIRELY EXHAUSTED
five days after issue, and we will not be able to fill orders until the 25th inst., when the
SECOND EDITION
will be ready. On and after that date all orders will be promptly attended to.

BLELOCK & CO., Publishers,
No. 19 Beekman-st., New-York.

TEMPERANCE CHIMES.

The National Temperance Society have just published a new temperance hymn and tune book of 128 pages, comprising a great variety of new music, glees, songs and hymns, designed for the use of temperance meetings and organizations, Bands of Hope, glee clubs, and the home circle. Many of the hymns have been written expressly for this book by some of the best writers in the country. The Odes of the Sons of Temperance and Good Templars are given in full, and set to appropriate music. The book is edited by WM. B. BRADBURY and J. N. STEARNS, and contains over 150 tunes and hymns, which will be found worthy of the great and noble cause they are intended to advance. Price in paper covers, 30 cents, single copies; $25 per hundred. Price in board covers, 35 cents, single copies; $30 per hundred.

J. N. STEARNS, Publishing Agent,
No. 172 William-st., New-York.

EVERY SATURDAY, NO. 61, FOR MARCH 2, is now ready, and contains: Charles Edward and the Countess of Albany, Part 2; Snowed Up; Reminiscences of Alexander Smith; The Village on the Cliff, (concluded,) by Miss THACKERAY; On the Yorkshire Hills about Haworth; Black Sheep, by EDMUND YATES; A Girl at a Railway Junction's Reply. For sale by all newsdealers. TICKNOR & FIELDS, Publishers, Boston, and No. 63 Bleecker-st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
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BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
and other desirable Securities.

Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

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TYLER, WRENN & CO.,
BANKERS.
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BANKERS' ACCOUNTS FAVORABLY RECEIVED.
ORDERS FOR
THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
PROMPTLY EXECUTED.
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BANKERS,
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BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
Of all issues, and execute orders for purchase and sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

GEORGE FARNHAM,
Late of G. S. Robbins & Son,
COMMERCIAL PAPER,
Also,
STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD, &c.,
Bought and Sold on Commission.
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NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
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FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
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JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
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Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also commercial credits.

WM. AUG'S GIBSON.
(Late with Messrs. Dabney, Morgan & Co.)
Government Securities, Stocks, Exchange and Gold bought and sold only on commission.
No. 80 Broadway and No. 5 New-st.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE LOAN.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $23,000,000.

An Act to create a loan for the redemption of the overdue bonds of the Commonwealth.

Whereas, The bonds of the Commonwealth, and certain certificates of indebtedness, amounting to twenty-three millions of dollars, have been over-due and unpaid for some time past; and,

Whereas, It is desirable that the same should be paid, and withdrawn from the market; therefore,

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That the Governor, Auditor-General and State Treasurer be, and are hereby authorized and empowered to borrow, on the faith of the Commonwealth, in such amounts and with such notice (not less than forty days) as they may deem most expedient for the interest of the State, twenty-three millions of dollars, and issue certificates of loan or bonds of the Commonwealth for the same, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first of February and first of August, in the City of Philadelphia; which certificates of loan or bonds shall not be subject to any taxation whatever, for State, municipal or local purposes, and shall be payable as follows, namely: Five millions of dollars payable at any time after five years, and within ten years; eight millions of dollars payable at any time after ten years, and within fifteen years, and ten millions of dollars at any time after fifteen years, and within twenty-five years; and shall be signed by the Governor and State Treasurer, and countersigned by the Auditor-General, and registered in the books of the Auditor-General, and to be transferable on the books of the Commonwealth, at the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia; the proceeds of the whole of which loan, including premiums, et cetera, received on the same, shall be applied to the payment of the bonds and certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth.

SEC. 2. The bids for the said loan shall be opened in the presence of the Governor, Auditor-General and State Treasurer, and awarded to the highest bidder. Provided, that no certificate hereby authorized to be issued shall be negotiated for less than its par value.

SEC. 3. The bonds of the State and certificates of indebtedness, now over due, shall be receivable in payment of the said loan, under such regulations as the Governor, Auditor-General and State Treasurer may prescribe; and every bidder for the loan now authorized to be issued shall state in his bid whether the same is payable in cash or in the bonds or certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth.

SEC. 4. That all trustees, executors, administrators, guardians, agents, treasurers, committees, or other persons, holding in a fiduciary capacity bonds or certificates of indebtedness of the State, or money, are hereby authorized to bid for the loan hereby authorized to be issued, and to surrender the bonds or certificates of loan held by them at the time of making such bid, and to receive the bonds authorized to be issued by this act.

SEC. 5. Any person or persons standing in the fiduciary capacity stated in the fourth section of this act, who may desire to invest money in their hands for the benefit of the trust, may, without any order of court, invest the same in the bonds authorized to be issued by this act, at a rate of premium not exceeding twenty per centum.

SEC. 6. That from and after the passage of this act, all the bonds of this Commonwealth shall be paid off in the order of their maturity.

SEC. 7. That all loans of this Commonwealth, not yet due, shall be exempt from State, municipal or local taxation after the interest due February first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, shall have been paid.

SEC. 8. That all existing laws, or portions thereof, inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

JOHN P. GLASS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
L. W. HALL,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven. JOHN W. GEARY.

In accordance with the provisions of the above act of Assembly, sealed proposals will be received at the office of the State Treasurer, in the City of Harrisburgh, Penn., until 12 o'clock M., on the 1st day of April, A. D. 1867, to be indorsed as follows: "Proposals for Pennsylvania State Loan," Treasury Department, Harrisburgh, Penn., U. S. A.

Bids will be received for $5,000,000, reimbursable in five years and payable in ten years; $8,000,000 reimbursable in ten years and payable in fifteen years; and $10,000,000 reimbursable in fifteen years and payable in twenty-five years. The rate of interest to be either five or six per cent. per annum, which must be explicitly stated in the bid, and the bids most advantageous to the State will be accepted. No bid for less than par will be considered. The bonds will be issued in sums of $50, and such higher sums as desired by the loaners, to be free from State, local and municipal taxes.

The over-due bonds of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania will be received at par in payment of this loan, but bidders must state whether they intend to pay in cash or in the over-due loans aforesaid.

No distinction will be made between bidders paying in cash or over-due loans.

JOHN W. GEARY,
Governor of Pennsylvania.
JOHN F. HARTANFT,
Auditor-General.
W. H. KEMBLE,
State Treasurer.

N. B.—No newspaper publishing the above, unless authorized, will receive pay.

CHICAGO AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD BONDS FOR SALE.—Will be sold at public auction by JOSEPH L. HENSHAW, at the Merchants' Exchange Reading-room, in the City of Boston, on SATURDAY, March 2, 1867, at 12½ P. M., $100,000 of the First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Bonds of the Chicago and Cincinnati Railroad Company, with the coupons since October, 1860, inclusive, attached. The said Bonds are held as collateral for the notes of said Company, and will be sold for the non-payment thereof. The line of the road upon which said Bonds are secured is from Logansport to Valparaiso, in the State of Indiana, and now forms a considerable part of the important line known as the "Chicago and Great Eastern Railroad." The securities may be examined on application to the auctioneer. The sale to be strictly for cash, and purchasers will be required to pay to the auctioneer five per cent. on the amount of their bids as earnest money at the time of sale, and the balance within three days thereafter.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 84 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1867.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot 19 bonds, numbered as follows: 294, 583, 62, 430, 42, 870, 81, 244, 443, 234, 24, 78, 158, 524, 144, 207, 568, 80 and 258, of $1,000 each, for redemption.

According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease May 1, 1867.

The undersigned are ready to pay them, with interest, so far as accrued, on presentation and surrender.

S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st.
L. H. MEYER, No. 48 Exchange-place.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 19 BROAD-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 18, 1867.

SINKING FUND BONDS OF THE ABOVE-named Company, this day drawn for payment at the office of the Company on the 1st day of March next, amounting to $20,000, viz.: Nos. 459, 267, 48, 200, 203, 586, 447, 103, 161, 816, 847, 86, 439, 641, 291, 309, 841, 916, 642, 662.

EDWIN C. LITCHFIELD,
SOLON HUMPHREYS, Trustees.
ISAAC H. KNOX,

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY CO.,
PITTSBURGH, Feb. 21, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING FOR THE election of Board of Directors, for the ensuing year, of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Pittsburgh, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of March, 1867, at 12 o'clock. The Stock and Bond Transfer Books will be closed on March 2, at 2 P. M., and reopen 21st.

F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.,
OFFICE, NO. 5 BOWLING-GREEN,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 20, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the transfer books of the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company will be closed on the evening of the 20th of February, and remain closed until the morning of the 28th day of February, 1867.

JAMES H. MEETEER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 40 WALL-ST.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 18, 1867.

ELECTION NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION for ten Directors of this Company, and for three Inspectors of Election, will be held at this office on MONDAY, the 4th day of March prox., between the hours of 12 o'clock noon and 1 o'clock P. M.

By order. JOHN EADIE, Secretary.

THE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have removed to the offices of the Harmony Insurance Company, No. 158 Broadway.

GEORGE A. JARVIS, President.
WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT STOCKS
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS
Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

CLOSING PRICES.
New-York, Feb. 23, 1867.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81...	110½	110⅝	June, 7-30........	105⅝	[illegible]
Coupon, 1881......	110⅝	110⅞	July, 7-30........	106⅛	[illegible]
5-20 Regist'd '62.	108	108½	June, C.I.Nt's, '64	117½	[illegible]
5-20 Coupon, '62.	111¼	111½	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	117⅛	[illegible]
5-20 Coupon, '64.	108½	108⅞	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	116⅝	[illegible]
5-20 Coupon, '65.	108⅞	109⅛	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	115⅞	[illegible]
5-20 " new, '65.	106½	106⅞	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	114⅞	[illegible]
10-40 Registered.	98	98½	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	112⅞	[illegible]
10-40 Coupon.....	101⅜	101⅞	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	111⅞	[illegible]
Gold..............	138½	138¾	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	116⅞	[illegible]
August, 7-30.....	105⅞	106⅛	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '65	110⅞	[illegible]

We keep on hand a supply of
NEW 5-20 BONDS
to give in exchange for all issues of
7.30 TREASURY NOTES,
paying the market rates for Treasury Notes, and selling the Bonds at a price to make it advantageous for correspondents to make the exchange.

VERMILYE & CO.

FOR SALE—A LIMITED AMOUNT OF MORRIS and Essex Railroad Company 1st mortgage 7 per cent. bonds, 50 years to run, interest payable May and November.
VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 Wall-st.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.

Corner Wall and Nassau Sts., New York.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES,
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,

and execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

JAY COOKE & CO.

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.
Seven Per Cent.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

$2,000,000 IN COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH, TWENTY YEARS TO RUN.

Principal and interest Guaranteed by the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company,

And secured by property valued at $7,500,000, consisting of 90 miles of completed road and 330,000 acres of rich agricultural and mineral lands on the line of the road. (By a provision of the mortgage, when lands are sold to the amount of $40,000, it is to constitute a fund for the redemption of a like amount of bonds, which are also received by the Company at PAR in payment for land.) This land is now being disposed of at rates of from $5 to $40 per acre.

The climate is remarkably salubrious, and the mean temperature the same as in Virginia. The Winters last about six weeks, and stock can be kept on the range the year through. For particulars respecting lands address Col. A. ALBERT, Land Agent at St. Louis, Mo.

This Company has recently been merged with the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Co., having a land grant of 55,000,000 of acres, thereby adding to the fullest to the security of these Bonds.

The road of the latter Company, when completed, will form a direct and continuous railway from St. Louis to San Francisco, shorter by 500 miles from New-York to the Pacific than by any other route.

Of the present issue of bonds, a limited amount is now offered for sale at the low rate of 80 per cent., subject to advance at the option of the Company.

For further particulars, apply to
WARD & CO.,
No. 54 Wall-st., New-York.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The undersigned, former stockholders of the MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY, a Joint Stock Association, organized under the general laws of the State of New-York, under which all stockholders are held individually liable as far as they are able to pay, hereby give notice of having disposed of their stock in said Company, with all right, title and interest therein; and that they are not liable for any debts of said Company, its officers or employes, contracted after the date of such sale, as entered opposite their respective names:

J. ELLIOTT CONDIT, New-York—Jan. 24, 1867.
WARREN SHERWOOD, New-York—Jan. 31, 1867.
EDWIN BULKLEY, New-York—Jan. 14, 1867.
J. H. MERWIN, Bergen, N. J.—Feb. 12, 1867.
D. O. SHERMAN, Buffalo—Oct. 9, 1866.
A. ALTMAN, Buffalo—Oct. 11, 1866.
J. N. MATHEWS, Buffalo—Oct. 9, 1866.
HALLAM ELDREDGE, Binghamton—Dec. 1, 1866.
ELIPHALET N. GILLESPY, Binghamton—Jan. 30, 1867.
ADAMS & ELLIS, Rochester—Feb. 10, 1867.
IRA T. ALDRICH, Lockport—Jan. 17, 1867.
SIDNEY A. STEVENS, Brockport—Jan. 29, 1867.
G. K. ROGERS, Little Falls—Oct. 9, 1866.
BENNETT BROS., Little Falls—Oct. 9, 1866.
JAMES MIX, JR., Albany—Oct. 16, 1866.
E. CHAMBERLAIN, Utica—Nov. 3, 1866.
H. J. WOOD, Utica—Feb. 10, 1867.
JOHN BANKER, Schenectady—Feb. 8, 1867.
CHARLES ASHLEY, Ogdensburgh—Oct. 15, 1866.
ASHLEY & PHILLIPS, Ogdensburgh—Oct. 15, 1866.
Z. C. PHILLIPS, Ogdensburgh—Oct. 16, 1866.
J. B. ARMSTRONG, Ogdensburgh—Jan. 4, 1867.
GEO. S. T. NEWELL, Providence—Nov. 17, 1866.
M. M. MERRIMAN, Hartford—Oct. 15, 1867.
S. WOODRUFF, Hartford—Aug. 24, 1866.
J. H. BOWEN, Chicago—Jan. 26, 1867.
GEORGE BEADLE, Syracuse—Feb. 12, 1867.
W. V. MOSS, Cincinnati—Oct. 16, 1867.
JOHN CINAMON, Cincinnati—Oct. 17, 1867.
S. R. VAN DUSEN, Canastota—Jan. 9, 1867.
DANIEL HUGUS, Pittsburgh—Jan. 18, 1867.
PAUL H. HOCKE, Pittsburgh—Jan. 25, 1867.
GEORGE DOELTZ & BRO., Detroit—Jan. 26, 1867.
JOSEPH CURTISS, Rochester—Oct. 15, 1866.
JOHN B. MOREY, Rochester—Oct. 15, 1866.

HOLDERS OF U. S. 7 3-10 NOTES
OF ALL ISSUES
Can have them exchanged for the
NEW 5-20 BONDS OF 1865
on the most favorable terms, without delay, by applying to
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers and Dealers in Government Securities.
No. 32 Wall-st.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.

Schedules of (30) thirty or more 10-40 coupons due March 1, 1867, will now be received for examination at the United States Treasury.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1867.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st of December, 1866:

Premiums received on Marine Risks from Jan. 1, 1866, to Dec. 31, 1866	$2,282,021 26
Premiums on Policies not marked off Jan. 1, 1866	2,188,325 15
Total amount of Marine Premiums	$10,470,346 41

No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks, nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.

Premiums marked off from Jan. 1, 1866, to Dec. 31, 1866		$7,632,236 70
Losses paid during the same period	$5,683,895 05	
Returns of Premiums and Expenses	$1,194,173 23	

The Company has the following Assets, viz.:

United States and State of New-York Stock, City, Bank and other Stocks	$6,771,885 00
Loans secured by Stocks and otherwise	1,129,350 00
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages	221,260 00
Interest and sundry notes and claims due the Company, estimated at	141,866 24
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable	3,837,735 41
Cash in Bank	434,207 81
Total amount of Assets	$12,536,304 46

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 5th of February next.

The outstanding certificates of the issue of 1864 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 5th of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled.

A dividend of Twenty per Cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company for the year ending Dec. 31, 1866, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 2d of April next.

By order of the Board.
J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

JOHN D. JONES,
CHARLES DENNIS,
W. H. H. MOORE,
HENRY [illegible]
WM. C. PICKERSGILL,
LEWIS CURTIS,
CHARLES H. RUSSELL,
LOWELL HOLBROOK,
R. WARREN WESTON,
ROYAL PHELPS,
CALEB BARSTOW,
A. P. PILLOT,
WILLIAM E. DODGE,
GEO. G. HOBSON,
DAVID LANE,
JAMES BRYCE,
LEROY M. WILEY,
DANIEL S. MILLER,
WM. STURGIS,
HENRY K. BOGERT,
JOSHUA J. HENRY,
DENNIS PERKINS,
JOSEPH GAILLARD, JR.,
J. HENRY BURGY,
CORNELIUS GRINNELL,
C. A. HAND,
B. J. HOWLAND,
BENJ. BABCOCK,
FLETCHER WESTRAY,
ROBT. B. MINTURN, JR.,
GORDAN W. BURNHAM,
FRED'K CHAUNCEY,
JAMES LOW,
GEO. S. STEPHENSON,
WILLIAM H. WEBB,
PAUL SPOFFORD,
SHEPPARD GANDY.

JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, Second Vice-President.
J. D. HEWLETT, Third Vice-President.

CITY OF KEOKUK 8 PER CENT. NEW BONDS.—FOR SALE—A few of those well-secured and desirable Bonds recently issued by HENRY A. SMYTHE, Esq., Trustee, Twenty years to run, at 8 per cent. interest, payable at the CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, 1st of January and 1st of July. These Bonds have guarantees of the highest character, and are amply provided for. A limited amount at par only. Apply to
J. F. FRANKLIN, No. 112 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD STOCKS.
Also, Insurance Stocks and other Securities, paying from 10 to 20 per cent. dividends, at low rates.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
No. 43 Pine-st., New-York.

PRESTON COAL AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY,
NO. 205½ WALNUT-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 18, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS and election of Directors of the Preston Coal and Improvement Company will be held at the office of the Company, on WEDNESDAY, March 6, 1867, at 12 M.
H. P. RUTTER, Secretary.

OFFICE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
NO. 20 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1867.

AN INSTALLMENT OF TWENTY-FIVE (25) PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company will be due and payable on or before the 1st day of March, 1867. By order of the Board,
JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer.

FOR SALE—A CHOICE CABINET COLLECTION of minerals, embracing a rare and [illegible] of gold, silver, copper, lead and other specimens [illegible] cannot be [illegible] at any cost, [illegible] Apply at No. [illegible] Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

EXPRESS STOCKS.

MERCHANTS' UNION,
ADAMS,
UNITED STATES,
AMERICAN.

[illegible] Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st., dealer in [illegible]

GEO. C. DUNBAR,
NO. 46 PINE-ST.,
Dealer in Southern and Western Railroad Securities, State, County and Town Bonds of every description, &c., &c.

NEW-YORK, NEWFOUNDLAND AND LONDON TELEGRAPH CO.'S
STOCK FOR SALE.
Apply to GEORGE C. DUNBAR,
No. 46 Pine-st.

DIVIDENDS.

FOURTEENTH DIVIDEND
THE GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 141 BROADWAY.

CASH CAPITAL	$200,000 00
SURPLUS	52,661 52
	$252,661 52
LOSSES UNPAID	2,347 75
ASSETS	$250,313 77

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, Feb. 4, 1867. JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
CHICAGO, ILL., Feb. 14, 1867.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given to the Stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company that a dividend of five per cent., (5,) free of Government tax, has been declared out of the earnings of the road for the last six months, upon the Preferred and Common Stock of the Company, payable at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & COMPANY, No. 8½ Broadway, New-York, on the FOURTH DAY OF MARCH NEXT, to holders of said stock who may be registered as such at the close of business hours on the 23d day of February, 1867, at which time the transfer-books will be closed, and reopened on the 5th day of March next for transfers.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE RUTLAND MARBLE COMPANY,
NO. 48 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK,
Feb. 22, 1867.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO and a half (2½) per cent. has been declared out of the earnings of this Company, payable on and after the 1st March to stockholders of record on the 25th February. The transfer-books will be closed on Feb. 25, at 2 o'clock, and reopened on March 5.

By order of the Board of Directors,
D. H. MEGIE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 20, 1867.

THIRTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—NOTICE is hereby given that the Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) per Cent. out of the net earnings of the quarter ending Jan. 31, 1867, payable at the office of the Company, Friday, March 1.

The transfer books will be closed Thursday, Feb. 21, at 4 P. M., and reopened Monday, March 4, at 10 A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS' BANK, 8TH-AV. CORNER OF 14TH-ST.—Six per cent. interest, free of tax. Deposits made on or before March 1 will draw interest from March 1. THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK—To the Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.—Greeting: Whereas an Application has been made to the officers signing this warrant, by JOHN EBNER, plaintiff for an attachment against the property of PUTNAM F. BRADFORD, impleaded with DANIEL F. BRADFORD, and the NEW-YORK AND OWYHEE GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY, defendants, in an action pending in the Supreme Court, and upon such application it duly appearing by affidavit that a cause of action exists in said action in favor of the said plaintiff against said defendant for the recovery of three hundred thousand dollars, and the grounds thereof, and that the said defendant, PUTNAM F. BRADFORD is a non-resident of the State of New-York, and the said plaintiff having also given the undertaking required by law. Now you are hereby commanded, that you attach and safely keep all the property of the said PUTNAM F. BRADFORD within your County, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to satisfy the plaintiff's said demand of three hundred thousand dollars, together with costs and expenses, and that you proceed hereon in the manner required of you by law.

Given under the hand of said Justice, at the City Hall of the City of New-York, this twenty-ninth day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven. GEO. G. BARNARD.

GEO. BOWMAN, Plaintiff's Attorney.

I hereby certify the within to be a true copy of the original warrant of attachment, as served by me in this suit, and that the attachment, of which the within is a copy, is now in my hands, and that in it I am commanded to attach and safely keep all the estate, real and personal, of the said PUTNAM F. BRADFORD, the within-named debtor, within my County, (except such articles as are by law exempt from execution,) with all books of account, vouchers and papers relating thereto, and that all such property and effects, rights and shares of stock, with interest thereon, and dividends therefrom, and the debts and credits of the said PUTNAM F. BRADFORD, the within-named debtor, now in your possession or under your control, are, or which may come into your possession or under your control, will be liable to said warrant of attachment, and you are hereby required to deliver all such property, &c., into my custody, without delay, with a certificate thereof. Yours, &c., JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 23, 1867.

1. Like warrant of attachment, certificate and notice in action of Wesley P. Ray *against* same defendants, for $300,000, Feb. 23, 1867.
2. Like warrant, certificate and notice in action of Alfred E. Tilton *against* Putnam F. and Daniel F. Bradford, for $27,000, Jan. 29, 1867.
3. Like warrant, certificate and notice on attachment *against* Daniel F. Bradford, in action of John Elner, for $300,000, Feb. 23, 1867.
4. Like warrant, certificate and notice on attachment *against* Daniel F. Bradford, in action of Wesley P. Ray, for $300,000, Feb. 23, 1867.
5. Like warrant, certificate and notice on attachment *against* Daniel F. Bradford, in action of Alfred E. Tilton, for $27,000, Feb. 23, 1867.

N. B. All persons are required to take notice of the above-mentioned warrants of attachment and proceedings thereon.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—CAROLINE M. WOODWORTH, plaintiff, *against* Selim E. Woodworth and Lesitte F., his wife, Georgiana L. Beebe, Joseph H. McArthur and Julia, his wife, James S. Wethered and Mary J., his wife, Lydia G. Locke, Minnie Locke, Belle Locke, Willie Locke, John W. Conner and Julia W., his wife, William Parkinson and Louisa, his wife, and William R. Woodworth, defendants.—Summons for relief. (Complaint served.)—To the defendants above named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and serve a copy of your answer on the subscribers, at their office, No. 170 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

MARSH, COE & WALLIS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 170 Broadway.

Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1866.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 29th day of December, 1866.

MARSH, COE & WALLIS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

[U. S. Int. Rev. stamp, 50 cents canceled.]
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PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS,
NO. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1867.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.—NOTICE IS hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of the Real and Personal Estate of the City and County of New-York for the year 1867, will be open for inspection and revision on and after MONDAY, Jan. 14, 1867, and will remain open till the 30th day of April, 1867, for the correction of errors and the equalization of the assessments of the aforesaid real and personal estate of the City and County of New-York. All persons believing themselves to be aggrieved must make application to the Commissioners during the period above mentioned in order to obtain the relief provided by law. The act of 1859 provides that "during the time the books shall be open to public inspection, as hereinbefore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objection thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if, in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oaths, or any of them; and if, in his or their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real and personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City.

A. J. WILLIAMSON, } Commissioners of
J. W. ALLEN, } Taxes and
J. W. BROWN, } Assessments.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE union of the names of the subscribers under the title of HILLIARD & MOODY, has been this day discontinued and dissolved, and that the business heretofore conducted under that title belongs to, and will hereafter be conducted in the sole name of ROBERT B. HILLIARD.

Dated No. 11 Vandewater-st., New-York, Feb. 23, 1867.
ROBERT B. HILLIARD,
E. L. MOODY.

[5 cent Int. Rev. stamp canceled.]

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of AUTLER & SCHAFFER has been dissolved by mutual consent. All matters of said firm will be settled by Mr. HENRY COHN, who will sign in liquidation. AUTLER & SCHAFFER.
FEB. 1, 1867.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of SCHRIEFER & HARKENBERG is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 21, 1867.

THE FIRM OF MOWRY, KEYS & BEND is this day dissolved.
(Signed,) A. L. MOWRY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 23, 1867. GEO. H. BEND.

ASTROLOGY.

NO. 814 BROADWAY—"SOCIETY FOR INvestigating the Truth of Astrology," meets every MONDAY NIGHT. The public are invited. Astrological meetings and public tests every WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY NIGHT. Seats free. Dr. BROUGHTON consulted daily.

ASTONISHING.—MRS. NEUREDEL TELLS past, present and future. No. 42 Stanton-st., first floor. Ladies 50 cents; gentlemen $1.

AUCTION SALES.

BY JOHNSON, MILLER & HALL,
AUCTIONEERS AND REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
No. 25 Nassau-st., corner Cedar-st., New-York.

City residences, stores and lots, country seats and farms, bought and sold, rented and exchanged. Loans negotiated, auction sales of furniture, &c.

THURSDAY, Feb. 28, 1867,
at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Salesroom,
No. 111 Broadway, New-York:

FOUR VALUABLE DWELLING HOUSES AND EIGHTY VACANT LOTS IN THE CITY OF BROOKLYN.

[illegible]-ST.—East side, 100 feet south of Grand-st., two-story frame house.

NOS. 24 AND 26 RUSH-ST., NEAR WYTHE-AV.—Two three-story basement and high-stoop brick houses; gas and water.

NO. 106 DUFFIELD-ST.—Three-story and basement, high-stoop, Philadelphia front brick house; gas and water.

HEWES-ST.—Southwest corner of Lee-av., six lots.

PENN-ST.—Northwest corner of Lee-av., two lots.

BEDFORD-AV.—East side, 112 feet south of Myrtle-av., two lots.

SPENCER-ST.—West side, 112 feet south of Myrtle-av., two lots.

DEKALB-AV.—Southeast corner Graham-st., two lots.

HOWARD-AV.—West side, between Butler and Baltic sts., entire front, twelve lots.

BUTLER-ST.—North side, 100 feet west of Howard-av., six lots.

BALTIC-ST.—South side, 100 feet west of Howard-av., six lots.

HOWARD-AV.—East side, between Butler and Baltic sts., eleven lots.

BALTIC-ST.—South side, 100 feet east of Howard-av., six lots.

SARATOGA-AV.—Southwest corner of Baltic-st., eight lots.

HOPKINSON-AV.—West side, Bergen and Wyckoff sts., ten lots.

Terms, which will be easy, at sale.

For maps and other information, apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT SALE OF GOVERNMENT VESSEL.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 30, 1867.

Will be sold at public auction, at the port of Baltimore, (Henderson's Wharf, East Baltimore,) on THURSDAY, 12 M., Feb. 28, 1867, the
SUPERB SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER
COSMOPOLITAN,
of 478 tons; length, 225 feet; breadth of beam, 31 feet; depth of hold, 13 feet; cylinder 50 inches, and 11 feet stroke.

A rare opportunity is afforded in the sale of this steamer to persons desiring to purchase a really first-class vessel.

She is of light draft, the engine and boiler are in most excellent condition, and the hull perfectly sound and strong.

It is believed that, for size and build, the COSMOPOLITAN surpasses any vessel hitherto offered by Government for sale at this port.

Terms cash, in Government funds, on day of sale.

Further particulars may be learned on application to the undersigned, or to the Auctioneers, Messrs. ADREON, THOMAS & CO., No. 18 South Charles-st.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.
A. S. KIMBALL, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.,
Depot Quartermaster.

ADREON, THOMAS & CO., No. 18 South Charles-st., Auctioneers.

LARGE SALE OF ARMY CLOTHING.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 6, 1867.

Will be sold at public auction, in the City of Baltimore, (at Government storehouse, No. 120 South Eutaw-st.,) on WEDNESDAY, 12 M., Feb. 27, 1867, a lot of
ARMY CLOTHING,
consisting of
3,478 NEW-YORK STATE JACKETS,
of irregular pattern, and otherwise unsuited for issue to troops.

By reason of its long retention in store, the material is in some instances more or less damaged.

Sales will take place in lots to suit purchasers.

TERMS—Cash in Government funds on day of sale.

Three days allowed to remove purchases.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.
A. S. KIMBALL,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster U. S. A., Depot Quartermaster.

FORTY-SEVENTH AUCTION SALE.
50,000 TO 60,000
TONS SCRANTON COAL,
ON WEDNESDAY, FEB. 27, 1867.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1867.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will sell by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers, at the Company's Salesroom, No. 26 Exchange-place, corner of William-st., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 27, instant, at 12 o'clock, noon,
50,000 TO 60,000 TONS
of fresh mined coal from the Lackawanna regions, of the usual sizes, deliverable at their Depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of March, 1867.

TERMS—FIFTY CENTS PER TON, payable in current funds, on the day of sale, and the balance within ten days thereafter, at the office of the Company.

JOHN BRISBIN, President.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer, salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE.

MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction, MONDAY, Feb. 25, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., general assortment of household furniture, parlor and bedroom suites, velvet and Brussels parlor and stair carpets, sofas, bedsteads, chairs, brocatel window curtains, French plate pier mirrors, mattresses, office desks and chairs, &c., &c.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SIXTY VALUABLE LOTS NEAR THE GRAND BOULEVARD AND CENTRAL PARK, in 78th, 79th, 89th, 90th, 104th, 105th and 53d sts, 4th, 8th and 11th avs.,
AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, Feb. 25, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the EXCHANGE SALESROOM, No. 111 Broadway:

78TH-ST.—8 lots north side, 100 feet west of 11th-av.
78TH-ST.—10 lots south side, 150 feet west of 11th-av.
79TH-ST.—8 lots south side, 100 feet west of 11th-av.
79TH-ST. is 100 feet wide, graded, curbed, guttered and flagged.
89TH-ST.—2 lots on north side, 82 feet east of 11th-av.
90TH-ST.—1 lot south side, 82 feet east of 4th-av.
104TH-ST.—5 lots north side, 350 feet east of 5th-av.
105TH-ST.—4 lots south side, 350 feet east of 5th-av.

These lots on 104th and 105th sts. are finely located, ground level and entirely free from rock.

53D-ST.—2 lots south side, 32 feet east of Madison-av.

4TH-AV.—4 lots on the east side, commencing on the northeast corner of 89th-st.

8TH-AV.—2 lots east side, about 25 feet south of 116th-st.

11TH-AV.—4 lots west side, commencing on the northwest corner of 77th-st.

11TH-AV.—4 lots west side, commencing on the northwest corner of 78th-st.

The above described lots are all well located and in those sections of the City where property is most rapidly enhancing in value.

TRUSTEES' SALE.—SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE BY THE TRUSTEES OF THE ESTATE OF SALOMON KOHNSTAMM.—Will be sold at public auction by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., auctioneers, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of March, 1867, at 12 o'clock at noon, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, the following valuable property:

1. All that certain two-story house and lot of land known as Number One Hundred and Thirteen Leonard-street, in the City of New-York; dimensions of lot, 21 feet 3 inches in width by 81 feet in depth.

2. Also that two-story house known as Number One Hundred and Fifteen Leonard-street, in said City; dimensions of lot, 21 feet 3 inches in width by 81 feet in depth.

3. Also that two-story frame house and lot known as Number Two Benson-street, in said City; dimensions of lot, 23 feet in width by 85 feet in depth—adjacent to said lot Nos. 113 and 115 Leonard-street.

4. Also all that certain house and lot No. 50 Franklin-street, in said City; dimensions of lot, 25 feet in width by 100 feet in depth.

5. Also all that certain house and lot No. 52 Franklin-street, in said City; dimensions of lot, 25 feet in front by 100 feet in depth.

For terms and particulars apply to WM. H. LUFF, No. 48 Wall-st.
JOSEPH STUART,
EDGAR S. VAN WINKLE,
Trustees of the Estate of Salomon Kohnstamm.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 18, 1867.

UNITED STATES EXCISE SALE.—PUBlic notice is hereby given that the following articles, to wit: 1 marble-top buffet and contents of glassware, 2 office desks, 1 Stearns & Marvin safe, 1 letter-copying press, 12 Japan boxes for papers, 2 pictures, 1 iron wash-stand, bowl, pitcher and slop-jar; 1 tin box and contents of glassware, a lot of loose glassware, 1 picture and 2 maps, surveying apparatus, 100 books and rack, 1 wagon-pole and whiffle-trees, 2 bedsteads, 1 bureau, 3 work-stands, 2 ottomans, 1 whatnot, 1 wash-stand, 2 cases books, 5 barrels and contents of crockery, &c.; 4 cases goods, bedding, &c.; 1 nurse-chair, lot of window-shades, 2 Japan foot-baths, 1 aquarium, 2 pails, 1 waffle-iron, 1 tin pail, 2 wire dish covers, 1 japanned box and contents, 1 lot flower-pots, 1 toilet-tub, 1 small box and contents, 1 lot stair-rods, 1 Japanese umbrella, ½ barrel and contents, 4 cases and contents, 1 brush broom, 2 earthen jars, 1 engraving, 1 plated ice-pitcher, 1 dish, plated; 1 towel, 9 cut goblets, 1 glass pitcher, 6 glass vases, 1 glass fruit-dish, 3 hats and $19 uncurrent and broken-bank money—have been distrained upon for the non-payment of taxes, and that the same will be sold at public auction, at the auction-room of RICHARD WALTERS, No. 27 East Broadway, New-York City, on the 5th day of March, 1867, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day.
SHERIDAN SHOOK,
Collector Thirty-second District of New-York.
Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 21, 1867.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, Feb. 14, 1867.

FERRY LEASES AT AUCTION.—AT THE City Hall, on TUESDAY, 19th March, 1867, at eleven o'clock A. M., will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, with adequate security, for the term of ten years from the first day of May, 1867.

The lease of the Ferry as now established from the foot of Whitehall-street to Staten Island.

The lease of the Ferry to be established from the foot of Twenty-third-street, North River, to Pavonia, N. J.

The said ferry leases will be sold with all the rights, privileges and advantages thereof belonging to the Corporation of the City of New-York.

Terms and conditions of sale may be had upon application at the Comptroller's office.

By order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

PURSUANT TO RESOLUTIONS OF THE stockholders of the Oswego Falls Peat Company, and of the Board of Trustees of said Company, all the real estate of said Company, consisting of about 300 acres of land at Oswego Falls, Oswego County, N. Y., and all the other property and assets of said Company, will be sold at public auction at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, City of New-York, on the 27th February inst., at 12 o'clock noon. For description of property, list of assets, &c., bills receivable, &c., &c., terms, &c., apply to JOHN FOWLER, Jr., Counselor at Law, No. 31 Nassau-st., New-York.

By order of the Trustees.
JAMES VAN SCHOONHOVEN,
Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 21, 1867.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.—MONDAY, Feb. 25.

POSITIVE SALE OF VALUABLE PROSPECT PARK PROPERTY—36 LOTS ON 8TH-AV., SACKETT, PRESIDENT, CARROLL AND 1ST STS., 8TH WARD, BROOKLYN.—This property is located in one of the most beautiful sections in the vicinity of Prospect Park; on high grade, commanding a fine view of the surrounding country, together with the grand plaza and illuminated fountain at the park entrance. The property in this locality is nearly all bought up for building purposes, and many elegant first-class private residences are now in progress of erection. Maps, &c., at the office of the auctioneer, 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE CORNER LOT ON THE BOWERY AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, Feb. 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

BOWERY—The valuable lot of ground, with the buildings thereon, on the northwest corner of Bowery and Bond-st., known as No. 330 Bowery. The improvements consist of a four-story brick store and dwelling, with under-cellar on the corner, and two three-story brick dwelling-houses on the rear of the lot, fronting on and known as Nos. 54 and 56 Bond-st. Lot 25 feet 11 inches by 107 feet 2 inches.

MORTGAGE SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF A chattel mortgage made and executed by WILLIAM J. HEALY, of Brooklyn, County of Kings, to HORATIO R. WILCOX, of Middletown, Orange County, State of New-York, bearing date the 13th day of June, 1866, I will expose for sale at public auction on THURSDAY, the 28th day of February, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, at Pier No. 36 North River, foot of North Moore-st. the steamboat called the *James Guy,* of Newbern, her engines, boilers, machinery, tackle, apparel and furniture. JOHN H. HILLIER, Attorney for the Mortgagee.

AUCTION SALES.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT AUCTION.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 26, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

[illegible]-ST.—12 lots 75 feet east 7th-av.
[illegible]-AV. AND 117TH-ST.—1 lot southeast corner.
[illegible]-ST.—House and lot No. [illegible], corner [illegible].
[illegible]-ST.—2 lots north side, between 5th and 6th avs.
[illegible]—3 lots south side, in rear of above.
Also, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 27:
[illegible]-ST.—Four-story brick store No. 57.
[illegible]—Three-story brick store No. 59.
[illegible] AND BULKHEAD.—No. 12 North River.
WEST BROADWAY.—Premises Nos. 39 and 41, between Duane and Thomas sts.
[illegible]-AV.—1 lot northeast corner 110th-st.
[illegible]-ST.—1 lot south side, 100 feet east 5th-av.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON LUDLOW, CLINTON AND 28TH STS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 26, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, by order of the heirs of the estate of Charles C. Miller, deceased:

CLINTON-ST.—The two lots of land with the brick houses on the front and rear, situate on the easterly side of Clinton-st., near Stanton-st., and known as Nos. 42, 44 and 46 Clinton-st.

LUDLOW-ST.—The five-story brick house and lot on the easterly side of Ludlow-st., between Canal and Hester-sts., and known as No. 24 Ludlow-st. Lot 25x86 feet.

EAST 28TH-ST.—The three-story high-stoop brick house and lot on the northerly side of 28th-st., 100 feet east of Lexington-av., and known as No. 81 East 28th-st. Lot 25x98.9.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL GUARDIAN SALE, BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 26, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of S. A. Howell, special guardian:

120TH-ST.—Four lots on south side of 120th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., opposite Mount Morris-square, varying in width from 25 to 35 feet, and in depth from 99 to 100 feet.

78TH-ST.—One lot on north side, 225 feet east 2d-av., 25 by 100 feet.

76TH-ST.—One lot, 100 feet east of 2d-av., and a large gore in the block between 75th and 76th sts., having a front in 76th-st. of 16 feet, 200 feet on the rear, and an average depth of 50 feet.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY ON HUDSON-ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 26, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

HUDSON-ST.—Two lots of land on the easterly side of Hudson-st., near to and north of Broome-st., known as Nos. 250 and 252 Hudson-st. On No. 250 is a three-story brick store and dwelling, 21x75 feet, well and substantially built. On No. 252 is a three-story brick front house, 21x40 feet, with a two-story extension. Also, a piece of land 10x21 feet off the rear of No. 254. Lots each 21x80 feet. This property is a long-established business stand, and very desirable as an investment.

Maps at the office of the auctioneer.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON 43D-ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 26, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

43D-ST.—Two three-story brick houses and lots situate on the north side of West 43d-st. between the 5th and 6th avs., and known as Nos. 41 and 43. No. 41 is high-stoop, under-cellar, modern improvements, and in good order. No. 43 is 22 feet 6 inches by 42 feet. French basement, modern improvements, and in good order. Lots 100 feet 5 inches.

Also, the vacant lot No. 37 West 43d-st., 22 feet 6 inches by 100 feet 5 inches.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT NO. 62 BLEECKER-ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 26, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

BLEECKER-ST.—The three-story brick house and lot situate on the south side of Bleecker-st., next to the corner of Crosby-st., and known as No. 62. The house is 25 feet in width and has a three-story extension. Lot 25 by 100 feet.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

BROWN-STONE HOUSE AND LOT ON EAST 33D-ST., AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 26, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

33D-ST.—The four-story brown-stone front house and lot situate on the north side of East 33d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., and known as No. 165, old number, and No. 243, new number. The house is 15 by 56 feet, English basement, and has modern improvements; gas fixtures sold with the house. Lot 98 feet 9 inches.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT AND OTHERS, IN PARTITION, GUNNING S. BEDFORD, JR., ESQ., REFEREE. BOULEVARD LOTS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 27, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court and others, in partition:

75TH-ST.—12 lots and gores on north side of 75th-st., 114 feet west of the Grand Boulevard; 20 lots and gores on south side of 75th-st., 81 feet west of Grand Boulevard.

11TH-AV.—6 lots east side 11th-av., commencing on southeast corner of 75th-st.

80TH-ST.—4 lots south side, 300 feet west of 11th-av.
82D-ST.—4 lots south side, 200 feet west of 11th-av.
82D-ST.—8 lots south side, 100 feet east of 12th-av.
83D-ST.—4 lots south side, 300 feet west of 11th-av.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers.

LEAVITT & STREBEIGH, Auctioneers.

BOOK TRADE SALESROOM, NO. 498 BROADWAY.

THURSDAY, Feb. 28, and following days, commencing at 4 o'clock P. M. each day, sale of the private library of a gentleman about departing for Europe, comprising a superb collection of books in various departments of literature, best editions, elegantly bound and illustrated; also a very choice assortment of French literature, in uniform and elegant bindings, some very scarce; also a desirable lot of medical works, late editions. Among the valuable works may be mentioned Lodge's Portraits, 2 vols., folio; Jardine's Naturalist's Library, 40 vols., one-half calf; Hogarth's Works, folio; Gilray's Caricatures, folio; Kingsborough's Mexican Antiquities, 9 vols., folio; Harper's Magazine, 25 vols., one-half calf; Low's Domestic Animals, folio; Abbotsford Waverley, 12 vols., elegant morocco; British Poets, 128 vols., one-half calf; Hooker & Greville's Icones Filicum, 2 vols., folio; Sibthorp's Græca Flora, 10 vols., folio; Robert's Holy Land, 4 vols., folio; Boydell's Shakespeare, 2 vols., folio; Selby's Ornithology, 2 vols., folio; Audubon's Birds, 1 vol., folio, 5 vols. text, &c., &c.

ROBERT A. HAGGERTY, Auctioneer.

REFEREE'S SALE.

By order of the Supreme Court, HAGGERTY & PHELPS will sell, on TUESDAY, March 26, 1867, at the Exchange Salesroom, (Trinity Building,) No. 111 Broadway, New-York, the valuable
STORE PROPERTY
on the northeast corner of Peck-slip and Front-st., known as No. 35 Peck-slip and No. 237 Front-st.

About 50 per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage. Maps and full particulars at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 11 Pine-st.

H. H. SNELLING, Auctioneer.

DISTILLERY AT AUCTION.

By order of M. L. Harris, Esq., Collector of the United States Internal Revenue, Eighth District, we will expose for sale at public auction, on TUESDAY, March 5, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., the distillery, together with all goods, wares and merchandise thereunto belonging, of one Patrick Gallagher, in East 18th-st., between Avenues B and C. SNELLING & ADAMS.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 23, 1837.

THOMAS VEITCH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE.

By virtue of a chattel mortgage, I will sell on MONDAY, the 25th inst., at 10 o'clock, the four billiard tables and their appurtenances, now in King's Billiard Hall, No. 1,929 3d-av., at said place.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSE NO. 15 EAST 31ST-ST. AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, March 1, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, New-York, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Frank S. Winchester, Esq., Referee:

EAST 31ST-ST.—The handsome four-story brown-stone high-stoop house and lot, No. 15 East 31st-st., north side, between 5th and Madison avs.; house 21.10½ by 65 feet, in fair order, and can be seen by permit from 3 to 5 P. M.; lot 21.10½ by 98.9.

WAKEMAN & LATTING, Attorneys.

Maps, &c., at auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY ON GREENWICH AND CORTLANDT STS. AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 27, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

GREENWICH-ST.—The three-story and basement brick stores and buildings, Nos. 191, 193 and 195 Greenwich-st., east side, between Fulton and Dey sts., each about 18.5x75; possession May 1, 1867.

CORTLANDT-ST.—Valuable lot with the four-story brick building, No. 73 Cortlandt-st., 22.6x58; possession May 1, 1867. Maps, &c., at No. 3 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY NORTHWEST CORNER BROADWAY AND BATTERY-PLACE.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 27, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

BROADWAY—The very valuable property No. 1 Broadway, northwest corner Battery-place, being 56 feet 2 inches front, 61 feet 8 inches rear, 120 feet 11 inches on Battery-place, and 126 feet north side, with the large hotel and building thereon.

Maps, &c., at No. 3 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

NO. 454 WATER-ST. AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 27, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, New-York:

WATER-ST.—The valuable lot, with the three-story brick building thereon, No. 454 Water-st., 25 by 50 feet. Lot 60 feet deep. Possession May 1, 1867. 50 per cent. can remain on mortgage.

Maps, &c., at auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A PERMANENT MANUFACTURING business, established in 1855, in this City, now doing a large cash trade. The whole of the machinery, together with stock, will be sold. The works can be inspected at any time, as they are in full operation. Price $15,000 to $20,000 cash. Address MANUFACTURER, Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

$10,000 OR MORE IS WANTED TO extend, under very favorable auspices, an established jobbing crockery trade in this City. Address CROCKERY, Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

MACHINERY.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES,

Combining the maximum of efficiency, durability and economy with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and favorably known, more than 600 being in use. All warranted satisfactory, or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application. Address
J. C. HOADLEY & CO.,
Lawrence, Mass.

PORTABLE AND STATIONARY STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS AND CIRCULAR SAW-MILLS.

The best and most complete in use.
Circulars sent on application.
WOOD & MANN STEAM-ENGINE CO.,
Utica, N. Y.,
and No. 96 Maiden-lane, New-York

WINES AND LIQUORS.

A. KELLER, J. SHAWHAN, O. W. TAYLOR, MEGIBLEN & BRO., and other favorite brands of Bourbon and Rye Whiskies. For sale by [illegible] HUBBARD, FISKE & CO., No. 35 Broadway.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 15, 1867.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on the 28th day of February, 1867, for the transportation of military supplies during the year commencing April 1, 1867, and ending March 31, 1868, on the following routes:

ROUTE NO. 1.

From Fort McPherson, Nebraska Territory, or such points as may be determined upon during the year, on the Omaha branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, west of Fort McPherson, or from Fort Laramie, Dacotah Territory, to such posts or depots as are now or may be established in the Territory of Nebraska, west of longitude 103 degrees, in the Territory of Montana, south of latitude 46 degrees in the Territory of Dacotah, west of longitude 104 degrees in the Territory of Idaho, south of latitude 44 degrees and east of longitude 114 degrees, and in the Territories of Utah and Colorado, north of latitude 40 degrees, including, if necessary, Denver City.

ROUTE NO. 2.

From Fort Riley, State of Kansas, or such points as may be determined upon during the year, on the Union Pacific Railroad, E. D., to any posts or depots that are now or may be established in the State of Kansas or in the Territory of Colorado, south of latitude 40 degrees north, and to Fort Union, New-Mexico, or other depot that may be designated in that Territory, and to any other point or points on the route.

ROUTE NO. 3.

From Fort Union or such other Depot as may be established in the Territory of New-Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona, and in the State of Texas west of longitude 105 degrees.

ROUTE NO. 4.

From St. Paul, Minnesota, to such posts as are now or may be established in the State of Minnesota and in that portion of Dacotah Territory lying east of the Missouri River.

The weight to be transported during the year will not exceed on Route No. 1 thirty million (30,000,000) pounds, on Route No. 2 twenty million (20,000,000) pounds, on Route No. 3 eight million (8,000,000) pounds, and on Route No. 4 three million five hundred thousand (3,500,000) pounds.

Proposals will be made for each Route separately.

Bidders will state the rate per hundred (100) pounds per hundred (100) miles at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year beginning April 1, 1867, and ending March 31, 1868.

Bidders should give their names in full as well as their places of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars ($10,000) signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the party proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into and good and sufficient security furnished by said party in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

The contractor will be required to give bonds in the following amounts:

On Route No. 1 $250,000.
On Route No. 2 $200,000.
On Route No. 3 $100,000.
On Route No. 4 $50,000.

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be indorsed:

"Proposals for army transportation on route No. 1, 2, 3 or 4," as the case may be, and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement.

The party to whom an award is made must be prepared to execute the contract at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.

The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.

The contractor on each route must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1867, and will be required to have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with promptly and readily. For route No. 1, at Omaha, Nebraska Territory; for route No. 2, at Fort Riley, Kansas; for route No. 3, at Fort Union, New-Mexico; for route No. 4, at St. Paul, Minnesota, or at such other point for each of the several routes as may be indicated as the starting point of the route.

Blank forms showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into for each route can be had on application at this office, or at the office of the Quartermaster at New-York, St. Louis, Fort Leavenworth, Omaha, Santa Fe, Fort Snelling, and must accompany and be a part of the proposal.

By order of the Quartermaster General.
ALEXANDER BLISS,
Brevet Colonel and
Assistant-Quartermaster, U. S. A.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 22, 1867.

POSTPONEMENT OF OPENING BIDS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

The time for the opening of the proposals for army transportation, invited by advertisement from this office of Jan. 15, 1867, is hereby extended to 12 M. of THURSDAY, the 7th day of March, 1867.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.
ALEXANDER BLISS,
Brevet Col. and Asst. Quartermaster U. S. A.

SEALED PROPOSALS

Will be received by the Trustees of the Twelfth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Monday, the 4th day of March, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, for the erection and completion of a new Grammar School-house, on the lots of ground on the south side of 115th-st., commencing 100 feet west of 3d-av., in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said school-house can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, 94 Crosby-st.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for Mason Work," "Proposals for Carpenter Work," "Proposals for Painting."

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

DAVID H. KNAPP,
JOHN SCALLON,
LAWSON N. FULLER,
JOHN STRATTON,
CHARLES PLACE,
Board of Trustees Twelfth Ward.

Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 18, 1867.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—TO CONTRACTORS.—Separate SEALED PROPOSALS, each indorsed with the name of the bidder, date of offering and title of work, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M., of FRIDAY, March 1, 1867, for the construction of the following STONE-BLOCK PAVEMENTS and SEWERS, to wit: PAVEMENTS in Canal-street, from Broadway to West-street; Fifty-ninth-street, from Fifth to Eighth avenue; Fifty-ninth-street, from Eighth to Tenth avenue; Vestry-street, from Canal to Greenwich street; Fifty-third-street, from Sixth to Seventh avenue; Pine-street, from Pearl to Front street; Pine-street, from Front to South street; Front-street, from Wall-street to Old-slip; William-street, from Beaver to Pearl-street; Fiftieth-street, from Seventh to Ninth avenue, and Thirtieth-street, from First to Fifth avenue. And for the construction of SEWERS as follows: No. 1. Outlet sewer in Thirty-third-street and First-avenue, with branches in Thirty-first and Thirty-second-streets and First-avenue; No. 2. Sewers in Laurens-street, between Canal and Broome streets, with branches in Greenwich-street; No. 3. Sewers in York-street, between West Broadway and St. John's-lane; in Church and Elm streets, between White and Walker streets; in White-street, between Cortlandt-alley and Elm and between Centre and Baxter streets; No. 4. Sewers between Fifty-first and Fifty-sixth streets, and between Ninth-avenue and Hudson-River; No. 5. Sewers in Houston-street, between Thompson and Laurens; in Commerce and Barrow streets, between Bleecker and Hudson; in Le Roy-street, between Bedford-street and St. Luke's-place; in Cornelia-street, between Bleecker and Fourth streets; in Hudson and Greenwich streets, between West Tenth and Hammond streets; in Bleecker-street, between Hammond and Bank streets; No. 6. Sewer in Lewis-street, between Broome and Stanton streets; No. 7. Sewers in Forty-seventh and Forty-ninth streets, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, with branches in Eleventh-avenue, and No. 8. Receiving Basin and Culverts at the northwest corner of First-avenue and Forty-fifth street; northwest corner of Eighth-avenue and Fifty-fourth-street; southeast corner of Broadway and Fifty-ninth-street; northwest corner of Seventh-avenue and Thirty-second-street, and southeast corner of Eighth-avenue and Thirty-second-street. The plans may be seen and specifications and forms for bids obtained on application at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS, } Croton
ROBT. L. DARRAGH, } Aqueduct
A. W. CRAVEN, } Board.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1867.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 29 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Feb. 14, 1867.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until the 26th of February for leasing to the United States suitable warehouses for the storage of Army Clothing and Equipage, for a term of years, after the 1st of May next.

The buildings required shall be fire-proof, easy of access for shipping purposes, and possessing all needful apparatus, hatchways for hoisting, &c. They should be contiguous to each other, and have the capacity in all of say 1,533,000 cubic feet, and 195,000 square feet of flooring for storage and inspection room.

Bidders will describe in their proposals the locality and dimensions of the buildings they may offer, with the price of rent per annum.

Bids should be indorsed "Proposals for lease of Warehouses," and addressed to
Bt. Brig.-Gen. D. H. VINTON,
Ass't Quartermaster-General U. S. A.

MEETINGS.

PUBLIC TEMPERANCE MEETING will be held in the Baptist Church, corner of Laight and Varick sts. THIS EVENING. Lecture by Rev. JNO. PARKER.

Music by the Accidental Glee Club.

LYCEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

The Annual Meeting for the election of officers, will be held at Room No. 6 Clinton Hall, THIS (Monday) EVENING at 7½ o'clock.
ROBT. H. BROWNNE, Secretary.

EAST SIDE ASSOCIATION—A MEETING of the above Association will be held THIS (Monday) EVENING, in the hotel of Carl Thies, corner of 4th-av. and 87th-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—ON 9TH-ST. TWO SMALL POODLE DOGS; the owner can have them by proving property and paying expenses; if not called for will be sold to pay expenses. Call at private stables corner 17th-st. and Broadway. JAMES BURKE.

VALENTINES.

VALENTINES. VALENTINES

The largest assortment of Valentines in the City wholesale and retail. CHARLES A. MILLER, No. Nassau-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A BOY IN A BOOK-STORE ON Broadway, 16 years of age, who lives with his parents, and can bring the very best testimonials as to honesty and truthfulness, wanted to learn the business. Apply to M. A. MACFARLAND, No. 957 Broadway.

WANTED—A GARDENER WHO IS WILLING to make himself generally useful. Call about 2 o'clock at the New-York Cement Company's, Room No. 5, No. 34½ Pine-st.

WANTED—A CLERK FOR A DRUG-STORE IN the country; must be well acquainted with the business and understand putting up prescriptions. Address, with reference, Box No. 4,564 Post-office.

WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE DRUG-STORE, a young man to put up and pack country orders. Address, with reference, Box No. 4,564 Post-office.

GIRLS WITH GOOD RECOMMENDATIONS wanted at CARPENTER'S Select Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.; excellent situations ready for cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, laundresses, seamstresses, houseworkers, and for girls lately landed.

HORSE-BREAKER WANTED ON A gentleman's place, near the City; a man who thoroughly understands breaking horses to the saddle. Address Box No. 1,470 Post-office, with references.

A CHILD'S NURSE WANTED AT NO. 142 West 26th-st.

EXPOSITION UNIVERSAL.—TRUNKS, bags, &c., for European and American travel; elegant Morocco, Shopping, Toilet and Traveling Bags. JOHN CATTNACH, Manufacturer and Importer, corner of Broadway and Wall-st., and No. 700 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS situations, one as good plain cook and baker of bread and biscuit; the other as chambermaid and plain sewer, or to assist in the washing and ironing; both have good City reference; can be seen at No. 527 3d-av., in the store, between 37th and 38th sts., on Monday.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble, capable girl to do cooking or general housework; will be found neat and industrious, and an excellent washer and ironer; willing and trusty; best reference given. Call at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn. City or country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as first-class laundress in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; can do French fluting; has excellent City reference from her last employer. Can be seen at No. 204 East 33d-st., first door east of 3d-av., lower side.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED FAMILY laundress, the washing of some gentlemen and ladies; is capable of taking charge of family washing by the month or dozen; does up fluting in the neatest manner; best of reference. Call or address Mrs. REDY, No. 35 East 29th-st., 2d door from 2d-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A LARGE NUMber of recommended English, Protestant and other cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, ladies' maids, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, waitresses, chambermaids, houseworkers, young girls, &c. At BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS and operator on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine, or as maid to an elderly lady and seamstress; the advertiser understands family sewing; has worked for eight years on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine. Address C. M., care of Mrs. Kidner, No. 27 Madison-av.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS' SITUATION BY an American Protestant; can operate on machines; would take care of grown children and assist with chamber work. Can be seen at No. 226 West 32d-st., in the fancy store.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WELSH WOman a situation as laundress; understands French fluting; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer; will be found willing and obliging; can give good City reference. Call at No. 118 7th-av., between 18th and 19th sts., top floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WITH excellent City reference, a situation in the City or country; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, soups and jellies. Call or address No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation as first-class laundress; understands all kinds of French fluting; the best of City references given. Call at No. 35 King-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, COMpetent girl to cook, wash and iron, or to do general housework, in the City or country. To be seen till suited at No. 69 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman to cook, and would assist in washing and ironing; best of City reference. Call at No. 111 West 39th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as cook; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing; can give good City reference. Call for two days No. 136 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as chambermaid and laundress; has four years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 147 East 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as children's nurse, or to travel with a lady; can produce the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 258 East 14th-st., in the store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl a situation as chambermaid or laundress or plain sewer; is an excellent sewer. Call at No. 138 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, or would take charge of a gentleman's house; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 149 West 17th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands all kinds of cooking; soups, meats, game and pastry; City reference. Call at No. 106 West 17th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE by a respectable married woman. Call on or address Mrs. McCOLLUM, No. 51 Macdougal-st., fourth floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as nurse and seamstress; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A GREAT NUMber of German girls. Apply at No. 114 East Houston-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK; HAS NO objection to assist with washing, or cook, wash and iron. Call at 61 West 12th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress or chambermaid and seamstress. Call at No. 219 East 2[illegible].

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes to get a few ladies' and gentlemen's washing at her residence. Gentlemen's linen done up in the neatest manner. Call, or address WASHERWOMAN, No. 141 East 41st-st., first floor.

A YOUNG LADY, WITH GOOD RAPID hand, would like to get employment as copyist. Address Miss D. WOLHAMBURGH, New-York Post-office.

MALES.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT AS GARDENER; A first-class active business man, thoroughly experienced in native and foreign grape culture, and of fruits generally; also flowers, vegetables, and approved management of plant departments in all graduations; unexceptionable reference on application to Messrs. BRIDGMAN, No. 898 Broadway, or by addressing E. S. J., Yonkers Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman; one who takes a great pride in taking care of his horses and harness and is a careful driver; can make old harness look like new and is a good judge of horses; is willing to make himself generally useful; the best of City reference. Address M. C., Station E Post-office, New-York City.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MAN AND wife, (Americans;) the man as gardener, who understands his business in every part and has no objection to taking care of a pair of horses; the wife as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress; both have good references. Address GARDENER, Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PRACTICAL gardener who understands the management of hot and cold graperies, greenhouses, and peach culture under glass; has lived principally in Massachusetts; has the best of testimonials from first-class places; is single, 34 years old. Address S. J. R., at Thorburn's seed-store, No. 15 John-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS gardener; is married, with one child; understands his business in all its branches, and will be found at all times to study the interest of his employer; satisfactory references given. Address GARDENER, *Agricultural* Office, No. 41 Park-row.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE, SITUAtions on a farm; the man to care horses, milk and do general work; the woman to cook, wash and iron, or attend to the dairy; both have first-class references from last employer. Call, or address FARMER, No. 81 Nassau-st., Office No. 9.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a Scotchman who thoroughly understands the care of hot and cold graperies, stove and greenhouse plants, vegetables, &c.; married, without incumbrance; good reference given. Address, for two days, J. B., Henderson & Fleming's seed-store, No. 67 Nassau-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISHman, who thoroughly understands his business and can give first-class reference, a situation as coachman and groom; will make himself generally useful if required; City or country. Address R. C., No. 81 King-st., or Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a married man (German) with one child; can come well recommended; understands grape growing, fruit, flowers and vegetables; is capable of taking charge of a gentleman's place. Address F. A., Hudson City Post-office, New-Jersey.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY REspectable, sober and competent man as gardener; thoroughly understands the care of flowers, raising vegetables of all kinds, pruning trees, grapes, hedges, &c.; good reference. At BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GARDENER, A first-class married man; has 2 children; fully understands his business; hot and cold grapery, greenhouse, &c.; good reference from his present employer. Call or address P. S., at Alfred Bridgeman's, No. 876 Broadway, N. Y.

WANTED—BY TWO GERMAN GARDENERS, thoroughly understanding their business, situations; one is married, the other one a single man; have no knowledge of horses or cattle. Call or address H. K., No. 9 John-st., at Messrs. Young & Elliott's seed-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man who thoroughly understands his business; is a good groom and careful driver; will be found willing and obliging; can produce the best City reference. Address A., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A GARDENER A SITUATION; he is German, of experience in this country; understands the different branches in gardening; single, and has references. Address GARDENER, No. 174 Christie-st., New-York City.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE MAN, a situation as waiter; understands his business perfectly; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS VEGETABLE gardener and coachman by a respectable single man; understands the care of a gentleman's place; City reference. Address, for two days, J. K., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY REspectable married man as coachman and gardener; also willing to make himself generally useful; will either occupy a cottage or wife go as cook, washer and ironer; good reference. At BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as gardener; thoroughly understands the care of vegetables, fruit and graperies; best of City reference from his last employer. Address P. H., No. 325 East 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE ENGlishman who understands gardening, care of horses and cows and is a good driver; has good reference. Address J. J., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER and coachman, by a single Englishman; understands his business; is civil and willing; City reference. Address JOHN, Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man as coachman or gardener; understands both; has no incumbrance; is willing and obliging; has the best of reference. Address F., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE PROTESTANT young man a situation as coachman and gardener; he can milk. Address W. D., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 30 Washington-st., near Reade.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the manner most approved by the medical profession, do nothing but EXTRACT TEETH, and they certainly do that WITHOUT PAIN—as 18,000 patients testify. See their names at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)

Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown. The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will be dispatched as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:

PENNSYLVANIA, [illegible]........SATURDAY, Mar. 2
LOUISIANA, Harrison........SATURDAY, Mar. 9
[illegible], Grace........SATURDAY, Mar. 16
ERIN, Cutting........SATURDAY, Mar. 23
THE QUEEN, Grogan........SATURDAY, Mar. 30

And every Saturday thereafter.

An experienced Surgeon on each ship, free of charge. Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain, or on the continent.

Cabin passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $80 in gold; Steerage passage, $35 in currency.

Through passage to Paris, London, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at low rates.

Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $35, currency, can be obtained at No. 21 Broadway.

For freight or cabin passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage tickets, at the passage office of the Company, No. 21 Broadway, or No. 255 Pearl-st.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

Calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers. The favorite passenger steamships of THE ANCHOR LINE SAIL EVERY SATURDAY.

HIBERNIA, Munro, sails........TUESDAY, Feb. 26
UNITED KINGDOM, Smith........SATURDAY, March 2
IOWA, Craig........SATURDAY, March 16

From Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry—Cabins, $90 and $75. Steerage, $30.

Prepaid certificates from these ports to New-York, $35.

Passengers also forwarded to Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

For further particulars apply at the Company's offices.

FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:

CITY OF NEW-YORK........SATURDAY........Mar. 2
CITY OF MANCHESTER........WEDNESDAY........Mar. 6
CITY OF ANTWERP........SATURDAY........Mar. 9
CITY OF BOSTON........SATURDAY........Mar. 16
CITY OF BALTIMORE........SATURDAY........Mar. 23

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the mail steamers sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$110	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	115	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	125	Steerage to Paris	45

Return tickets to Paris and back, $200 gold.

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

CUNARD EMIGRANT LINE. BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN. FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.

PALMYRA........Feb. 20
TARIFA........Feb. 27

RATES OF PASSAGE:

Cabin........$80 Gold.
Steerage........$30 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.

For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green. E. CUNARD.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London or Brest, $110, $75 and $30 currency. Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.

CELLA, Capt. Gleadell, from New-York, Mar. 9.
WM. PENN, Capt. Billinge, from New-York, Mar. 23.
ATALANTA, Capt. Pinkham, from New-York, April 6.
BELLONA, Capt. Dixon, from New-York, April 20.

The British iron steamship CELLA, will leave Pier No. 3 North River, for London, calling at Brest, on SATURDAY, March 9.

Until further notice all the steamers of this line will call at Brest to land passengers. Baggage checked and tickets sold through to Paris at 25 per cent. less than regular rates.

Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.

For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.

For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS. BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR; AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 27.
JAVA leaves New-York, Wednesday, March 6.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 13.
CUBA leaves New-York, Wednesday, March 20.
AFRICA leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 27.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York, Wednesday, April 3.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage........$150
Second Cabin Passage........100

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage........$125
Second Cabin Passage........80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

GRAND EXCURSION TO THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

The new and first-class ocean-going iron steamship HAVANA, 2,000 tons burden, STEPHEN WHITMAN, commander, will make an excursion from New-York to Havre and back, sailing from Pier No. 46 North River, on WEDNESDAY, April 17, at 12 o'clock M., taking passengers for Paris, London and Bremen. Returning, will sail from Havre on June 5, giving passengers holding excursion tickets about six weeks in Europe.

This magnificent steamship is divided into water-tight compartments, and has been newly furnished and elegantly fitted up expressly for this voyage.

The HAVANA will carry only first-class passengers.

Price of passage, in currency, to Havre and return, $250 and $300, according to size of state-room. To Havre only $150 and $175.

For further particulars and passage apply to the agents,

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., No. 62 South-st., or THAYER & SARGENT, No. 26 South-st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

PEREIRE........DUCHESNE........SATURDAY, Mar. 9
VILLE DE PARIS........SURMONT........SATURDAY, Mar. 23
EUROPE........LEMARIE........SATURDAY, April 6
ST. LAURENT........BOCANDE........SATURDAY, April 20

PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine) payable in gold or equivalent in currency, TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $130; second cabin, $100. TO PARIS, including railway tickets, furnished on board, First cabin, $145; second cabin, $105. Baggage checked through to Paris. Medical attendance free of charge. *These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.*

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

THE ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company will run their first-class steamships ARAGO and FULTON in connection with the New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamers MISSISSIPPI and MERRIMAC, to Havre, carrying the United States mails, from Pier No. 46 North River, at noon, the following days, calling at Falmouth:

ARAGO........H. A. Gadsden........Saturday, Feb. 16, 1867
MISSISSIPPI........G. Sumner........Saturday, March 2, 1867
FULTON........S. Samuels........Saturday, March 16, 1867
MERRIMAC........E. Van Sice........Saturday, March 30, 1867
ARAGO........H. A. Gadsden........Saturday, April 13, 1867
MISSISSIPPI........G. Sumner........Saturday, April 27, 1867

and every fourteen days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD.

FIRST-CLASS........$120
SECOND-CLASS........70

Through tickets to London $5 extra.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The companies will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

C. K. GARRISON, for N. Y. M. S. S. Co.
JOS. J. COMSTOCK, for N. Y. and H. S. S. Co.

For further information apply to JOS. J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

JAMES A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES. DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

For particulars apply to TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st., and No. 23 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. Le Messurier, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on

MONDAY........Feb. 25 | MONDAY........March 25

At noon.

Passage money to Nassau........$45
Passage money to Havana........50

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA. WEST INDIA MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. EVERY SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M., FROM PIER No. 4 NORTH RIVER.

The elegant side-wheel steamships

COLUMBIA........BARTON........SATURDAY, Mar. 2
MORRO CASTLE........ADAMS........SATURDAY, Mar. 9
EAGLE........GREENE........SATURDAY, Mar. 16

GARRISON & ALLEN, Ag'ts, 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:

GUIDING STAR, Capt. Geo. B. Slocum, March 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. Timmerman, April 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. Tinklepaugh, May 22.

These elegant steamers sail on schedule time and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

ST. JOHN'S, P. R., ST. THOMAS, LAGUAYRA AND PORTO CABELLO.

The first-class steamship MERCEDITA, carrying the United States mails, is now receiving freight at Pier 20 East River, and will sail WEDNESDAY, March 6, at 3 P. M. The boats of this line make connection with steamers from St. Thomas for Jamaica, Windward Islands, &c. For freight or passage apply to SMITH & DUNNING, No. 65 South-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEORGE CROMWELL, Capt. R. E. Vaill, will leave Pier No. 9 North River on SATURDAY, March 2, at 3 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st. The GENERAL GRANT will follow March 9.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 252 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

DIRECT STEAMSHIP LINE BETWEEN ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.

New-York, Feb. 12, 1867.

The undersigned will dispatch during the coming season, every other SATURDAY, a first-class British screw-steamer for Antwerp. First ship from Antwerp, SATURDAY, March 30; first ship from New-York, SATURDAY, April 13, taking passengers and freight at the lowest rates. Full particulars, giving names of steamers, prices of passage, &c., will be published in a few days. For freight or passage apply to

[illegible] & CO., No. 1 Chambers-st.

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN. CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS. Sir JAMES ANDERSON, Commander.

The French "Company of Charterers" of the GREAT EASTERN, having refitted and improved her in every department, with special reference to this service, will run her regularly between New-York and Brest, as follows:

LEAVING NEW-YORK.	LEAVING BREST.
TUESDAY........April 9	SATURDAY........April 27
THURSDAY........May [illegible]	SATURDAY........June 1
SATURDAY........June 22	THURSDAY........July 11
TUESDAY........July [illegible]	SATURDAY........Aug. 24
THURSDAY........Sept. [illegible]	TUESDAY........Oct. 1
SATURDAY........Oct. [illegible]	THURSDAY........Nov. [illegible]

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL, TUESDAY, Nov. 26. TAKING ONLY FIRST-CLASS PASSENGERS.

Passage rates in gold, or its equivalent, $140, $125, $100, according to location and size of room. Tickets for the home passage issued at a reduction of $20 to passengers returning previous to August. Passengers can also be furnished on board with railroad tickets from Brest to Paris at the reduced rate of $10 50 for first-class and $7 50 for second-class, being a reduction of 25 per cent. on regular rates. Twenty cubic feet of baggage allowed to each passenger. Letters of credit issued for England and Continent.

For passage apply to WELLS, FARGO & CO., Passage Agents, No. 84 Broadway.

For freight, to WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 117 Front-st.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.

THE FIRST-CLASS U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP WESTERN METROPOLIS, William Weir, Master, will leave Pier 46 N. R., on Thursday, March 7, at 10 A. M. FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, taking passengers to Southampton, London, Havre and Bremen, at the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First cabin, $120; second cabin, $70; steerage, $37 50.

From Bremen, Southampton and Havre to New-York, first cabin, $125; second cabin, $75; steerage, $45.

EXCURSION TICKETS OUT AND HOME.

First cabin, $225; second cabin, $135; steerage, $75.

To be followed by the

ATLANTIC, Capt. C. Hoyer........April 6
BALTIC, Capt. A. G. Jones........April 20

FURTHER DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK:

May 4, June 1, June 15, June 29, July 20.

For freight or passage apply to ISAAC TAYLOR, President, No. 40 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO JAPAN AND CHINA, VIA PANAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO, CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., New-York, at 12 o'clock noon on MONDAY, March 11, 1867, connecting via Panama Railroad with steamer MONTANA, for San Francisco, where passengers will be transferred to the Company's splendid steamer COLORADO, to leave that port at noon on WEDNESDAY, April 3, 1867, direct for Yokohama and Hong Kong.

Passengers who prefer to lie over ten days at San Francisco, Panama or Acapulco, can take the RISING STAR hence March 1, connecting with GOLDEN CITY.

Through tickets issued from New-York, adding to regular prices between New-York and San Francisco the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent:

	FIRST CABIN.	SECOND CABIN.
San Francisco to Yokohama	$250	$170
San Francisco to Hong Kong	300	200

Due notice will be given of subsequent voyages.

For through tickets and all further information, apply at the office on the wharf, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., to F. R. BABY, Agent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE

TO CALIFORNIA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL, VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, as follows:

MARCH 1.—RISING STAR, Capt. W. G. Furber, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. Watkins.

MARCH 11.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. Gray, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. Sutton.

MARCH 21.—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. T. A. Harris, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. Cavelly.

All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.

Steamer of March 11, 1867, will connect with the Company's steamer COLORADO, to leave San Francisco for Yokohama and Hong Kong, on April 3, 1867.

100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamship RISING STAR, will sail on FRIDAY, March 1, at 12 o'clock, noon.

Freight received as usual.

For rates, &c., inquire at the freight office on the Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

WELLS, FARGO & CO., Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA. VIA PANAMA.

The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $354 for first class, and $218 to $243 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.

Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.

Arrangements are now completed for issuing through bills of lading. Freight payable here.

For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to CHARLES W. WEST, Agent, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

STEAMSHIP "MONTANA," PANAMA, Sept. 24, 1866.

LUIS CONSINO, ESQ., PROPRIETOR of the Lota Coal Mine, Lota, Chili, S. A.:

SIR: Having had considerable experience with bituminous coal, I find that the Coal from your Mine is equally as good as any that ever came under my notice.

Our consumption daily has been Thirty-five (35) Tons, while of the Anthracite it has been Thirty (30) Tons. There is about Eight (8) per cent. of waste, wholly clinker.

I find but a slight difference between it and the English Cardiff, and about equal with the German coal.

I cheerfully recommend it to all who may require its use as a steam generator.

Respectfully yours,
(Signed) WM. B. SKIDMORE, Chief-Engineer Steamship "Montana," P. M. S. S. Co.

EMPIRE LINE FOR SAVANNAH.

Every SATURDAY from Pier No. 13 North River, Punctually at 3 o'clock P. M.

The favorite sidewheel steamships

SAN SALVADOR, Nickerson, commander, sails Mar. 2.
SAN JACINTO, Atkins, Commander, sails March 9.

Through tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers.

Elegant passenger accommodations.

GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—EVERY THURSDAY.—THE ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S side-wheel steamship HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. Baker, sails on THURSDAY, Feb. 28. GENERAL BARNES, Capt. Morton, sails THURSDAY, March 7.

From Pier No. 38 North River at 3 P. M.

Through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia. For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—EVERY TUESDAY.—Murray's Steamship Line.—The new and elegant steamship VIRGO, E. M. Bulkley, Commander, will sail from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st., on TUESDAY, Feb. 26, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Through bills of lading and passage tickets given to all points in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad. Freight received daily. For freight or passage apply to MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY. FROM PIER 37 NORTH RIVER, FOOT BEACH-ST.

Steamship ALBEMARLE, Capt. Bowen, leaves every WEDNESDAY at 12 o'clock noon.

Steamship HATTERAS, Capt. Alexander, leaves every SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon.

Giving through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and its connections.

Bills of lading signed on the pier.

For freight or passage apply to the office on the pier, or to N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

THE OLD LINE FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

From Pier No. 21 North River.

Steamship SARATOGA, Capt. King, leaves every WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship NIAGARA, Capt. S. Blakeman, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway, Agents.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. The regular and popular steamship EMILY B. SOUDER, Capt. Lockwood, will leave on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 27, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, landing freight on SATURDAY MORNING at Charleston.

Through tickets and bills of lading to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.—The A 1 very fast and reliable steamship ANDALUSIA is now receiving cargo and will sail on SATURDAY, March 2, from Pier No. 14 East River, connecting at Charleston with the steamer DICTATOR for the Florida Ports. Through bills of lading and passage tickets issued to all of the principal points on the South Carolina and connecting railroads. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—BLACK STAR LINE.

The steamship ———, Capt. ———, will leave on ——— from Pier No. 13 N. R., at 3 o'clock precisely.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent, Corner Cedar and West sts.

DAVID McCOARD, Agent in New-Orleans.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:

MISSOURI, on SATURDAY, Feb. 23.
HAVANA, on SATURDAY, March 2.
MONTEREY, on SATURDAY, March 9.

All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.

For freight or passage apply to C. K. GARRISON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens about to travel abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, U. S. Passport Agent, No. 41 Chambers-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN HARLEM, A LARGE DOUBLE house, with four lots of ground, having the finest river view in Harlem. [illegible] all in fine order, with proper conveniences, including plants, [illegible]. Address P. O., Box No. 4,3[illegible], New-York City.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST ELEGANT establishments in this City, located on [illegible]-st., between 5th and Madison avs.; house 25 feet wide, built and finished in the very best manner for the present owner's occupancy, and now only sold on account of changing his residence. For particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone front house and lot, No. [illegible] West 16th-st., near 5th-av.; size of house, 25x[illegible]; lot, [illegible]. Will be sold at a bargain, as the owner leaves for Europe in a few days. Immediate possession. For permits and full particulars, apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 66 Broadway, or G. W. SIMMONS, JR., No. 66 Broadway.

HOUSES FOR SALE—BY A. JOURNEAY, No. 6 Pine-st.

West [illegible]-st., three-story high-stoop brick........$[illegible]
West 42d-st., three-story high-stoop brown-stone........15,000
West 45th-st., four-story high-stoop brown-stone........25,000
West 45th-st., four-story high-stoop brown-stone........[illegible]

FOR SALE, $13,500—THE THREE-STORY high-stoop brick house, No. 166 West 12th-st., having all the modern improvements; in thorough order, with chandeliers, mirrors and carpets throughout the whole house, all new; possession immediately; price $13,500; terms very easy. Apply to J. PEOARE, 617 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE HANDSOMEST three-story, high-stoop, stone houses on Lexington-av., replete with every convenience; sold only on account of owner leaving the City; principals only treated with. Apply to HENRY GOSLING, No. 363 Broadway, between 10 and 11 A. M.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE COUNTRY SEAT AND farm in Westchester County; elegant dwelling, 50 by 50, and 100 acres in fine land; graperies, conservatory, commodious stables and carriage-house and all necessary out-buildings.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone front house and full lot No. 19 East 29th-st., between Madison and 4th avs.; house and situation both desirable; immediate possession. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or to MERRITT TRIMBLE, No. 33 John-st.

FOR SALE—IN CONSEQUENCE OF FAMILY going to Europe, four-story brown-stone elegant house on 38th-st., between Park and Lexington avs., with or without the furniture; one of the best houses offered for sale. Price $40,000, or $50,000 with furniture. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON 42D-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., ONE of the most complete establishments in this City; house 30 feet wide, built in the most substantial manner for the present owner's occupancy, and to be sold on account of his changing his residence. Full particulars at the office of MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—FOUR-STORY house on DeKalb-av., near Washington Park, $12,000. Also No. 303 Bridge-street, three-story high basement, $10,000. Apply at United States Real Estate Exchange, No. 98 Cedar-st., or at 303 Bridge-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BRICK house No. 26 West 37th-st., 24x83, (lot half the block,) with or without mirrors, carpets, gas-fixtures, &c. For permits, apply to WILLIAM H. LEE, Nos. 314 and 316 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone house in 47th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; in first-rate order; all modern improvements; location best in New-York. For particulars, address G., Box No. 4,349 Post-office.

FOR SALE—THE TWO-STORY AND ATTIC house No. 115 Crosby-st.; lot about 22x50. Also, two three-story brown-stone houses, high stoops, 20x48x70, north side 48th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Apply to J. H. BARTHOLEMEW, 84 Marion, or 49 West 37th-st.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS ON FIFTY-NINTH-ST., opposite the Central Park. Two lots on 52d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., north side. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—100 FEET WEST OF BROADWAY, and below Bleecker, 47 feet front. The present buildings pay net interest, and a new one would pay 15 per cent. steadily. Apply at No. 64 Greene-st., to the owner.

FOR SALE, FURNISHED—A FIRST-CLASS house in 16th-st., between 5th-av. and Union-square; price $50,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED, ON 49th-st., opposite Columbia College, a four-story brown-stone front, first-class house and neighborhood. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS NEW FOUR-STORY high-stoop houses and lots Nos. 51 and 53 West 39th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., splendidly finished with rosewood doors, &c. W. FANNING, No. 37 West 39th-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—FIVE LOTS ON NORTH-west corner of 4th-av. and 41st-st. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st. or No. 637 4th-av.

FOR SALE—FOUR LOTS SOUTH SIDE 35TH-st., near 7th-av. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FIVE BROWN-STONE HOUSES on Lexington-av. and 40th-st. J. M. COBURN.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A MODERN THREE-STORY AND basement house, decently located between 22d and 42d sts., and 6th and 8th avs.; price not to exceed $15,000. Address W., Box No. 4,088 New-York Post-office, giving description, size, location, &c.

WANTED—A GOOD THREE OR FOUR STORY house in any good location west of 4th-av. and below 50th-st. Parties wishing to sell at a reasonable price will please address BUYER, Box No. 130 *Times* Office, stating full particulars.

WANTED—FOR INVESTMENT, TWO HOUSES at about $12,000 cash. Also, a small modern house on east side, about $15,000. Apply to BRADHURST & FIELD, No. 80 Cedar-st.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY Nov. 19, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

10 A. M. Express and Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

4:15 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection at Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 8:30 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 2:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:30 P. M.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:50 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:30 A. M.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:45 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
4 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
7:30 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.

Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT. FROM JAN. 3, 1867. Leave James-slip, New-York:

8 A. M., mail train for Greenport and way stations.
11 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3 P. M., Yaphank Express train; and on Saturday nights for Riverhead.
4 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5 P. M., for Farmingdale and way stations.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 6:30 and 9:12 A. M. and 1:15 4:22 and 6:02 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12 and 4:22, run through to Monsey. THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

FEBRUARY, 1867.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.

SANDY HOOK, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR-HAVEN AND RED BANK.

The favorite steamboat META, Capt. JOHN P. CORLIES, will leave south side of Barclay-st. Ferry as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, Feb. 16, 2 P. M.	Monday, Feb. 18, [illegible]
Tuesday, Feb. 19, [illegible]	Wednes'y, Feb. 20, 7½ A. M.
Thursday, Feb. 21, [illegible]	Friday, Feb. 22, [illegible]
Saturday, Feb. 23, [illegible]	Monday, Feb. 25, [illegible]
Tuesday, Feb. 26, 12 M.	Wednes'y, Feb. 27, 11 A. M.
Thursday, Feb. 28, 1½ P. M.	

FEBRUARY, 1867.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.

STEAMER SEA BIRD will leave Pier foot of Chambers-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, Feb. 21, 6½ A. M.	Wednesday, Feb. 20, 7½ A. M.
Saturday, Feb. 23, [illegible]	Friday, Feb. 22, [illegible]
Tuesday, Feb. 26, 12 M.	Monday, Feb. 25, [illegible]
Thursday, Feb. 28, 2 P. M.	Wednesday, Feb. 27, 11½ A. M.
Saturday, Mar. 2, 3 P. M.	Friday, March 1, 1 P. M.

THE OLD LINE.

SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT.

Steamer ARTISAN, Capt. S. C. Gibbs, from Pier No. 22 East River, (foot of Fulton-st.,) every SATURDAY, at 4 P. M.

WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare 75 cents. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15. Trains North and East at 11 P. M.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A GENTLEMAN HAVING SOLD HIS horses, now wishes to dispose of the following vehicles and harness at a sacrifice:

1 light platform coach, curtain quarter, $300, cost $600.
1 six-seat phaeton or brett, light, $550, cost $900.
1 light coal box shifting top buggy $275, cost $400.
1 light yacht body shifting top buggy $250, cost $400.
1 shifting top depot wagon $175, cost $300.
3 sets single harness $100, cost $150.
1 set light double harness $85, cost $125.

For sale separately if desired.

Apply at CALVIN WITTY'S Carriage Warerooms, No. 638 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

ALL PARTIES WISHING TO BUY OR desirous to sell horses, carriages, wagons or anything pertaining to the horse business, should apply to MINER & SOMERVILLE, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

CHERRY HILL.

For sale at Cherry Hill, N. J., eight miles from New-York, reached by [illegible] Railroad, elegant country residences, cottages and building lots [illegible].

HOUSES ERECTED TO ORDER.

[illegible]. For photographs, maps and full particulars, apply to [illegible] MELLICK, JR. & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

NIAGARA COUNTY PROPERTY FOR SALE OR TO EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—[illegible] Lockport is 20 miles from Niagara Falls and is one of the most flourishing and healthy cities in Western New-York. The price of the above property is $[illegible]. Apply to CHARLES E. GREGORY (J. H. Gautier & Co.) Jersey City, or to J. T. MURRAY, Esq., Lockport.

VALUABLE RIVER FRONT BUILDING lots and houses for sale at Ravenswood, L. I.

On the East River, one mile from Hunter's Point Ferry.

A front of eight hundred feet front on the river with water grant and dock.

And two hundred desirable building lots in the centre of the village.

Also, several houses fronting the river.

For particulars, inquire of GILBERT HOPKINS, office, No. 37 Fulton-st., N. Y., Room No. 2, where a map of the property and photographs of houses can be seen from 12 to 1 P. M.

A DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE, OR TO LET FURNISHED—Within one hour of the City by rail; house (occupied by owner) 38 feet square, in perfect order, supplied with water and gas; 2½ acres of land, with abundance of fine old shade trees, beautifully laid out in drives and walks; three-quarters of an acre in garden, well stocked with nearly every variety of fruit; good barn, carriage-house and henery; three cisterns, (for house and garden,) large grape arbor, &c. The place has a frontage of nearly 300 feet on a pleasant street, and although retired, is yet within five minutes' walk of the railroad depot, and ten minutes of churches, academies (male and female) and stores. Price $16,500, or if not sold before April 1, will be let, thoroughly furnished, for $1,000 per annum. Address EVERGREENS, Box No. [illegible] New-York Post-office.

A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESIDENCE on Orange Mountain, at Orange, N. J., only one hour from the foot of Barclay or Christopher sts., for sale. The house built in the most substantial manner; contains 15 rooms; stable for five horses, carriage-house, ice-house, filled. House supplied with both water and gas throughout; beautifully situated on five acres of land (more, if wanted,) with excellent garden filled with the choicest fruit in full bearing.

It commands one of the most magnificent views of that region. Will be sold low and on easy terms. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

DESIRABLE COTTAGE RESIDENCE FOR SALE—At Sing Sing, N. Y. Location good, surroundings romantic and beautiful, convenient to the depot, the different churches, and to three of the best schools in the State. House 30x28 feet, three stories, twelve rooms well arranged; lot good size, well supplied with grown shade and ornamental trees. Price, $8,850. Apply to D. REED, No. 122 Liberty-st., New-York; or to TOWNSEND YOUNG, Sing Sing, N. Y., on Wednesday, or any day thereafter.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE—78 ACRES of productive land in a high state of cultivation, and 20 acres wood and timber; situated one-half mile from Long Island Branch Railroad, at Syosset Depot; the farm is in a good location and convenient; on the place are choice-bearing fruit trees, in full bearing; abundance of other fruit; a nice pond; a well of never-failing water; large and convenient house, barn and other buildings. For further particulars, apply to or address STEPHEN SCHENCK, Syosset, L. I.

TO MILKMEN AND MARKET GARDENERS.—FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—A farm within five minutes' drive of Bay Side Station on the North Shore Railroad, whence are four trains daily to New-York, and within 2½ miles of Flushing, containing 75 acres, under a high state of cultivation, and well fenced. House large, new (13 rooms;) outbuildings numerous, spacious and well arranged. Small fruit in abundance. Neighborhood first class and healthy. Apply to E. A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer, No. 33 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT SMITHTOWN, L. I., THE FARM of the late Benjamin Mills, containing seventy acres homestead and thirty-six acres woodland, good house and large and convenient outbuildings, with a fine young orchard and large brook, suitable for making a trout-pond. The stock and movables will be sold with the farm if desired. Apply to LYMAN B. SMITH, Administrator, Smithtown, L. I., or E. S. MILLS, No. 51 White-st., New-York.

ON THE LINE OF THE HUDSON RIVER Railroad, about two hours from this City, a first-class country residence, containing forty-two acres of land, with superb views of the river, &c. The grounds are well laid out, and have a variety of choice evergreen, and other trees of matured growth. There is a lodge, gardener's house, greenhouse, stables, barn, and other outbuildings. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE IN Westchester County, one mile from Mount Vernon, 2½ miles from New-Rochelle, containing about 14 acres, with fruit in abundance, and a fine large house containing all modern improvements; fish-pond, ice-house, large barn and all other improvements necessary for a desirable residence. Inquire of G. YOUNGS, No. 163 7th-av., from 9½ to 11 A. M., or 3 to 4 P. M.

HOMESTEAD AND FARM FOR SALE IN CONNECTICUT—In Woodbury, Litchfield County, one of the finest places in the county, belongs to an old family, about to leave it; contains 80 acres; close by schools and churches; land first quality; directly in the village; a chance that don't occur once in half a century. Address Rev. WM. T. BACON, Derby, Conn.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT BROWN-STONE house, four stories and extension, 25x100, No. 8 Van Vorst-square, (No. 267 York-st.,) Jersey City: this house is on the Park, the handsomest location in Jersey City, and will be sold for $16,000; property so situated built now, would cost about $20,000; terms easy. Apply as above.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT WESTPORT, Conn., a pleasant and commodious country residence, lot containing 1¾ acres, situated in the centre of the village; will be sold cheap if called for soon. For terms, &c., apply to Mrs. J. H. PHELPS, or M. L. MASON, Esq., of Westport.

ELIZABETH, N. J.—A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE for sale; situated in the pleasantest part of the town, and within six minutes' walk of depot; house is modern in style, with French roof and 12 rooms; gas, heater, stationary wash-tubs, &c., &c.; fruit and shade trees and ornamental shrubbery.

A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT EDGEWATER, ON THE WEST bank of the Hudson, 3½ miles from Weehawken Ferry, a large house and three acres of land, suitable for a boarding-house or private dwelling, commanding a fine view of the City and Harbor of New-York. Apply to THEODORE G. MOSHER, No. 141 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—A VERY DEsirable house on Warburton-av., corner of Union-place; lot 62 feet 6 inches by 140 feet. House contains eleven rooms, gas and water; excellent location and convenient to the cars; will be sold low. Inquire of MARTIN H. ROBERTS, No. 10 Old-slip.

FOR SALE—AT GREENWICH, CONN., A beautiful residence containing 14 rooms, with two acres of ground attached; five minutes' walk from depot of N. Y. and N. H. Railroad. For further particulars, inquire at No. 260 Broadway, New-York, and of P. BUTLER, Greenwich, Conn.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 20 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—A VERY ATTRACTIVE residence for sale in the best part of the town; abundance of fruit and fine shade; house modern, roomy and convenient, with gas throughout; five minutes' walk from depot.

A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—with or without furniture; four miles above Central Park, near Harlem Railroad Station and horse cars; 13 rooms, bath and furnace; good stable; near two acres land well stocked with fruit. Apply to W. R. WOOD, No. 295 Front-st., New-York.

A VERY DESIRABLE FAMILY RESIDENCE, for sale; beautifully located in New-Brighton, Staten Island; the house has in it all the modern improvements and the grounds are extensive; lodge, stable, conservatories, &c. Apply for permission to view, and general particulars, at No. 45 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—IN COLUMBIA COUNTY, ON THE Hudson River, a very desirable country seat, consisting of large mansion, with all modern improvements, and 60 acres of highly-cultivated land, with much fruit and full set of outbuildings. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT NEW-HAVEN, A FIRST-class and elegant residence, near the depot, in the best part of the city; house has every modern convenience, with large lot. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—TWO COUNTRY residences on Whitestone-av., Flushing, L. I. For maps and particulars address Box No. 2,[illegible] New-York Post-office, or apply to Dr. R. S. HOUGHTON, on the premises.

ORANGE COUNTY FARM FOR SALE.—Ninety-two acres, with suitable buildings, fruit, spring water, &c., three miles from depot, and one mile from creamery; price low; possession April 1. C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—THE COUNTRY SEAT OF THE late J. S. Herrick, about 24 acres, situate on the Hunt's Point Road, in Westchester County, 3 miles from Harlem Bridge. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., J. H. HERRICK, No. 10 South-st.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY SEAT ON STATEN Island, two miles from Vanderbilt Landing; superior house and outbuildings, with 40 acres of ground; will be sold cheap. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND, fronting on the water, and within 10 minutes of the ferry, a beautiful country seat, with nearly two acres of ground; will be sold low. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 6 Pine-st.

PLAINFIELD—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE OF 20 acres, within one mile of depot; large house, barn, &c.; plenty of fruit of all kinds. Inquire of E. H. HYDE & CO., No. 10 Pine-st., or BRONK & MARSH, opposite depot, Plainfield, N. J.

COUNTRY-SEAT FOR SALE—AT THE low price of $5,000, near Stamford, Conn.; house, outbuildings and 4 acres of ground; fruit and shade trees. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A BRICK GOTHIC COTTAGE, one-half acre of ground, with stable, &c., at Wappinger's Falls, between Fishkill and Poughkeepsie. Apply to T. M. COZZENS, No. 134 Pearl-st., New-York.

TEAS AND COFFEES.

FINE TEAS.

The subscriber offers for sale in whole and half chests, fine breakfast and evening

BLACK TEAS,

imported expressly for family use. Apply to

GILBERT DAVIS, corner William and Pine sts.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. [illegible]

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

A VERY THOROUGHLY BUILT RESIDENCE in Brooklyn for sale. [illegible] For terms apply to E. B. KELLOGG, No. [illegible] Cedar-st., New-York.

$10,000.—FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT [illegible] South Brooklyn [illegible] bath [illegible] possession of April [illegible]. Apply to [illegible] SON & CO., No. 17 Cedar-st., N. Y., or to J. B. CORNELL, No. 16 Court-st., Brooklyn.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR MANUFACTURING PURPOSES.—For sale, to close an estate, the property on the corner of Washington and Water sts., Brooklyn; very desirable for a foundry or other similar purpose. J. G. HITCHINGS, Executor, No. 31 William-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—POSSESSION APRIL 1, THE MODern-built three-story brick house and lot No. [illegible] Hicks-st., Brooklyn, near Wall-st. Ferry; in perfect order, and all improvements; price $9,000; furniture to be sold, if wanted. Apply on premises.

TO LET.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, Feb. 14, 1867.

DOCKS AND SLIPS, HOUSES, &C., TO RENT.—The Comptroller of the City of New-York will receive proposals until SATURDAY, March 16, 1867, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the letting for one year of such wharves, piers, houses, &c., the leases of which expire May 1, 1867.

Information concerning the location of the property may be had upon application to the Collector of City Revenue, at this office.

By order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.

TO LEASE—THE FIRST-CLASS FIVE-STORY building, with basement and sub-cellar, now erecting on the four lots on Houston, southeast corner of Greene-st., 100x100 feet, making one or two splendid buildings, with marble fronts on Houston-st.; same will be completed with every dispatch and ready for occupation at an early day. Parties desirous of locating on the great line of improvement and near Broadway, can confer with me and examine the plans. Steam power will be introduced if required. H. J. HOWARD, No. 54 Greene-st., near Broome.

TO LEASE ON FIFTH-AVENUE—THE four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, No. 314 5th-av., next to the southwest corner of 32d-st. House, 25 by 68 feet, exclusive of butler's pantry. Parlors and hall frescoed; five large mirrors, gas chandeliers, curtain cornices, &c., go with the house. For terms and permit to view the premises, apply to F. W. LASAK, No. 350 Broadway.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, WITHOUT CHILDREN, and who remain in town during the Summer, wish to rent a second floor, handsomely furnished, to gentlemen. There are four rooms, which will be let either separately or together, without board. References exchanged. Apply at No. [illegible]th-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYING A first-class house, located near Broadway, above 8th-st., will let a large well-furnished room, supplied with all modern conveniences, on second floor, to a single gentleman; references exchanged. Address, with name, &c., L. Y. D., Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

TO LET IN ORANGE—A FURNISHED house; it has hot and cold baths, hot air furnance and gas, with a good stable and plenty of fruit; situated on one of the best streets in Orange, and within three minutes walk from the depot. Address H., Box No. 2,485 New-York Post-office.

AT NEW BRIGHTON—HAMILTON PARK.—To rent, brick houses, about ten rooms each, furnished and unfurnished, gas, water-works, wash-tubs, and other modern improvements, gardens, stables, &c. Particulars at M. HAMILTON'S Office, 53 Beaver-st.

TO LEASE—FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES, THE large and eligibly situated house No. 52 University-place, near Union-square; has 17 bedrooms; parlor floor being 20x72 feet, well adapted for splendid show-rooms. VAN ZANDT BROS., No. 56 Wall-st.

TO LET—IN WEST 23D-ST., FIRST-CLASS four-story brown-stone English basement house, elegantly furnished; will be rented for one year or longer to an unexceptionable private family only. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 6 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—IN WEST 15th-st.; modern three-story high-stoop brick, 25 feet front, to private family only. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 6 Pine-st.

TO LET—NO. 204 FRONT-ST., SECOND DOOR from Fulton, with steam-power; also four fine lofts on Fulton-st., with steam-power. Inquire of WM. H. GOODWIN & CO., No. 207 Water-st.

TO LEASE—THE ENTIRE BUILDING ON THE corner of Coenties-slip and Pearl-st., known as No. 1 Coenties-slip and No. 65 Pearl-st. For terms and particulars apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR PARTIALLY FURnished, house No. 28 West 24th-st., near 5th-av.; containing billiard room; occupied by owner; $350 per month furnished. T. J. HUSTED, No. 19 South-st.

TO LET—TWO CORNER STORES ON FULTON-st., Brooklyn; best location in the city; possession of one immediately, if required. Apply at No. 258 Broadway, fourth floor.

TO LET—A ROOM ON BROADWAY, SECOND floor, 20x65, suitable for an insurance office; possession immediately if required. Inquire at the office of the American Bank Note Company, No. 142 Broadway.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS, the house No. 549 5th-av., to a small private family only. Apply on the premises, between 2 and 5 P. M.

TO LET—THE MODERN THREE-STORY dwelling-house No. 22 East 13th-st.; only seen with permit. Apply to J. B. IRELAND, No. 124 Nassau-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—FOUR-story brown stone, in the pleasantest location in the City, fronting a park. Address Box No. 2,200 Post-office.

TO RENT—THE THREE-STORY BRICK dwelling-house, No. 11 West Washington-place. Inquire of T. W. BURKE, No. 150 Nassau-st.

TO LET AT WESTCHESTER, N. Y.—A genteel country residence. For particulars inquire of WILLIAM D. ABBOTT, No. 507 Broadway.

TO LET—ALL THE FOUR LOFTS IN THE building, No. 254 Broadway. For terms and particulars apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TO GENtlemen only, at No. 70 West 4th-st., opposite Washington-square. References required.

TO LET—PART OF THE OFFICE NO. 8, NO. 5 Beekman-st., first floor over Park Bank.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—WITHIN TWENTY MILES OF CITY, a cottage with 7 to 10 rooms, unfurnished, on or near salt water preferred, with stable and one or more acres; a lease of 3 to 5 years; not exceeding $700 per year. Address COTTAGE, Carleton & Smith, No. 171 Broadway.

A FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED BETWEEN Norwalk and New-York, containing six bedrooms, and accommodations for three or four servants; terms must be moderate. Address T. R. W., Box No. 159 Post-office, New-York City.

WANTED—THREE ROOMS, UNFURNISHED, for man and wife only, below 20th-st.; rent not to exceed $15. Address M., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

GENTLEMAN AND WIFE AND A SINGLE gentleman can be accommodated with rooms and board in a good pleasant location. Apply at No. 349 2d-av., near 29th-st.

A GENTLEMAN CAN OBTAIN GOOD board in an American family at $5 50 per week. Apply at No. 11 3d-av.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—CLERGYMEN AND literary persons, with their families, desiring a very quiet and healthful retreat among mountains and pine groves, can have good board, with pleasant rooms, early in May, or before. Address Rev. L. F. DUDLEY, Cornwall, Conn.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

PARIS—GRAND HOTEL MIRABEAU, No. 8 RUE DE LA PAIX.

This magnificent first-class hotel, recently embellished and elegantly furnished, has been patronized during the present century by the first families of both hemispheres, and justifies its renown by its unique situation in the most fashionable part of Paris, its beautifully laid out garden in the midst of a court-yard, ornamented with a perpetually running fountain, (advantages as to public health which have no equal among the Paris hotels,) its excellent cuisine, and the care and attention shown to its distinguished guests. There are large and small apartments, at all prices; private restaurant, coffee-rooms, saloons, reading and smoking rooms, letter-box, interpreters, carriages, &c. &c.

LECTURES.

DR. ELIZABETH BLACKWELL WILL lecture in behalf of the New-York Infirmary for Women and Children, No. 126 2d-av., at the Hall of the Historical Society, 2d-av., corner 11th-st., THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 28, at 8 o'clock. Subject: *The Medical Education of Women in Europe and America.*

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE FOR SALE.—OAK DESKS, tables, &c., made to order, and of a very superior workmanship. Apply to P. & G. LORILLARD, Nos. 16 and 18 Chambers-st., New-York.

SINGER'S PATENT SPRING BEDS REQUIRE but one mattress; clean, healthy; warranted for years; no leathers or strings about them. Sold everywhere. Warerooms No. 213 Centre-st.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

WATERS' SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS, MELODEONS, AND CABINET ORGANS, the best manufactured, to let, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains, from $60 to $225. Old pianos taken in exchange. Liberal discount to teachers and clergymen. Cash paid for second-hand pianos. Pianos tuned and repaired. New 7-octave pianos for $275 and upward. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway, N. Y. HORACE WATERS.

HAZELTON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE manufacturers, would call the attention of musicians and the public generally to the many and great improvements in the construction of their pianos. Their "EUPHONIC AGRAFFE TREBLE" has been tested by the highest musical talent in the country, and conceded by all to possess power, brilliancy and sweetness in the highest degree. Pianos to let. Warerooms, [illegible] Prince-st.

MASON & HAMLIN, MANUFACTURERS OF CABINET ORGANS.—Salesrooms, No. 596 Broadway, New-York, where may be found the largest assortment of instruments of this class in the country. Prices, $75, or less, to $1,000 each.

THE MISSES SLOMAN, PROFESSORS singing, piano, harp; reference, Beer & Schirmer, Hall, Browne, Stodart and Morriss. Residence No. 66 East 12th-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. GRAND INAUGURATION FANCY DRESS BAL D'OPERA ON FRIDAY, MARCH 1, 1867.

All applications for tickets of admission must be made personally to some of the gentlemen of the Committee, or at the Box Office of the Academy of Music, where also PRIVATE BOXES for the Ball can be obtained.

One member of the Committee will be in attendance daily, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M.

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Admitting a lady and gentleman........$15
Extra ladies' tickets........5

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Director........MAX MARETZEK

OPENING OF THE ITALIAN OPERA SEASON, THURSDAY, March 7, 1867.

The director has the honor to announce the commencement, on the above date, of an ITALIAN OPERA SEASON OF THIRTY NIGHTS at the New Academy of Music.

SUBSCRIPTION.

Former subscribers and others intending to patronize the opera can secure boxes and choice seats, for the season of thirty nights, upon application at the Box Office of the New Academy of Music on and after to-day, where all desired information will be given.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers for the whole series of 30 nights will receive complimentary tickets to the GRAND INAUGURATION BAL D'OPERA, ON FRIDAY, MARCH 1.

PRICES OF ADMISSION WILL BE AS FOLLOWS:

General Admission........$1 50
Secured Seats in Parquet or Balcony, according to location, Extra from Fifty Cents to One Dollar.
Family Circle........75 cents.
Private Boxes, according to size and location, from........$9 to $20

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.

The members of the chorus engaged for the coming season of Italian Opera are requested to assemble for rehearsal THIS (Monday) MORNING, Feb. 25, at 11 A. M., at Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway.

MAX MARETZEK.

BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMBINATION,

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

SUCCESS! SUCCESS!! SUCCESS!!!

THE MUSEUM NEVER SO ATTRACTIVE AS AT PRESENT.

THE SPLENDID SPECTACULAR DRAMA A DECIDED TRIUMPH.

AFTERNOON AT 2; EVENING AT 7 3-4.

MR. JOHN BROUGHAM'S MAGNIFICENT RELIGIOUS DRAMA, the CHRISTIAN MARTYRS,

CHRISTIAN MARTYRS,
CHRISTIAN MARTYRS,
CHRISTIAN GORGEOUS MARTYRS.
SCENERY, PROPERTIES. COSTUMES,

A GRAND TRIUMPHAL PROCESSION will occur, in which will be introduced THE LIVING WILD ANIMALS.

GLADITORIAL COMBATS IN THE COLISEUM, THE CHRISTIAN MARTYRS THROWN INTO THE DEN OF LIONS.

On exhibition at all hours, the ENTIRE VAN AMBURGH COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS, INCLUDING A GIRAFFE OVER 15 FEET HIGH, A GIANT AND GIANTESS, A LEOPARD CHILD, TWO DWARFS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL, GORDON CUMMING'S COLLECTION, COSMORAMAS, LEARNED SEAL, HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, HISTORICAL RELICS, and OVER 300,000 OTHER CURIOSITIES.

Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, BROOKLYN. TWELFTH MONDAY POPULAR CONCERT, Feb. 25, at 8 o'clock.

L. F. HARRISON........Director.

ENGLISH BALLAD NIGHT.

Entire new programme by the following artists:

MME. PAREPA, Prima Donna;
MR. W. J. HILL, Tenor;
MR. S. B. MILLS, Pianist;
MR. CARL ROSA, Violinist;
MR. G. W. COLBY, Accompanist;
Mr. Handl Zither, Soloist; Mr. Schmitz, Horn Soloist;
Mr. Eben, Flute Soloist; Mr. Letsch, Trombone Soloist;
Mr. Deitze, Trumpet Soloist, and Mr. Theo. Thomas' FULL ORCHESTRA.

TICKETS ONE DOLLAR.

Reserved Seats 50 cents extra.

STEINWAY HALL.

MONDAY, FEB. 25, 1867, at 8 P. M., L. DACHAUER'S & VILANORA'S GRAND CONCERT.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.

L. B. LENT........Director

MATINEES AT 2½, WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

BRILLIANT ARENIC SCENES!

Commencing at 2½. Night performance at 8.

First week of the beautiful EQUESTRIAN FAIRY SPECTACLE, entitled the SPRITE OF THE SILVER SHOWER.

BLIND MAN'S BUFF ON HORSEBACK.
LES TROIS ATHLETES! HINDOO MIRACLES!
LEARNED LILLIPUTIAN PONIES!
THE COMIC DOG "KNIBBS!"
THE EDUCATED MULES!
DASHING EQUESTRIAN SCENES!

MADAME PAREPA IN ORATORIO.

The great desire of the New-York public to hear the most eminent of living singers in oratorio music has induced Mr. Harrison to arrange with the NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY for the production of Handel's great work, THE MESSIAH, which will take place on WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 27, AT STEINWAY HALL, with the following powerful cast:

MME. PAREPA, Soprano.
MISS HUTCHINGS, Contralto.
MR. GEORGE SIMPSON, Tenor.
MR. J. R. THOMAS, Basso.
MR. E. J. CONNOLEY, Organist.
MR. G. W. COLBY, Pianist.
MR. F. L. RITTER, Conductor.

THE HARMONIC SOCIETY, numbering two hundred voices, and MR. THEO. THOMAS' FULL ORCHESTRA.

Notwithstanding this great attraction, the price of admission has been placed at ONE DOLLAR.

Reserved seats 50 cents extra.

The sale of which will commence this morning at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Pond's music-store, No. 547 Broadway; Ruliman's ticket office, No. 112 Broadway, and at Steinway Hall. In rehearsal, SAMSON and JUDAS MACCABEUS.

GRIFFIN AND CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

G. W. H. GRIFFIN........Manager

The prettiest Minstrel Hall in the City.

First week of the

Grand Spectacle, THE BLACK CROOK, Grand Spectacle, and PALACE OF DEW DROPS.

Second week of the Descriptive Scene, OCEAN YACHT RACE.

Doors open at 7. Commence at 8 o'clock.

KELLY AND LEON'S MINSTRELS, NO. 720 BROADWAY.

Music,	CINDERLEON IS THE RAGE	E E	Oddities,
Dance,	DEMONDANCE	V V	Novelties
Mirth,	NINE THIRTY. Screaming	E E	makes
Jokes,	GREAT LILL Burlesques,	R R	this a very
Operas,	FAIRY BALLET TROUPE.	Y Y	popular
Puns.	Crowded nightly at this fashionable		Resort.

STEINWAY HALL.

TUESDAY, MR. F. BERGNER begs to inform his friends and the public that his ANNUAL CONCERT will take place on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 26, at 8.

The following artists have kindly volunteered their services:

MISS NETTIE STERLING,
MR. S. B. MILLS, MR. S. P. WARREN,
MR. THEO. THOMAS, MR. GEO. MATZKA,
MR. PFEIFFENSCHNEIDER, MR. BOEHM,
MR. HOCHSTEIN, MR. SCHMITZ.
MR. J. MOSENTHAL, Conductor.

The programme presented on this occasion includes Beethoven's Septett E flat, Op. 20.

TICKETS $1 EACH.

Can now be obtained of Beer & Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway; Schuberth & Co., No. 820 Broadway, and at Steinway Hall.

STEINWAY HALL—GRAND CONCERT.

MONDAY, Feb. 25, 1867, at 8 P. M., SIGNOR BARAGLI, (By permission of Mr. Maretzek.) SIGNOR REMI, SIGNOR ALBITES will sing.

STEINWAY'S ROOMS.

SEVERINI AND PEASE'S THIRD MORNING CONCERT, TO-DAY, Feb. 25, at 3 o'clock precisely.

Artists—Miss MATILDA TOEDT, Violiniste.
Signor SEVERINI, Tenor.
Mr. A. H. PEASE, Pianist.
Mr. G. W. COLBY, Pianist.

Tickets, $1; for sale at Steinway's, and Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.

STEINWAY HALL—GRAND CONCERT.

MONDAY, Feb. 25, 1867, at 8 P. M. MISS STERLING will sing. MISS TOEDT will play.

ARION BALL.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. WEDNESDAY, March 27, 1867.

NEW-YORK ASSEMBLY ROOMS.

BROADWAY, BETWEEN 28TH AND 29TH STS. Suitable for Concerts, Lectures, Fairs, and first-class entertainments. The best ventilated Hall in the City. Apply on the premises.

CLINTON HALL.—DR. HEBBARD LECTURES THIS EVENING on the *Brain and Nerves*. His three private lectures to ladies will commence THURSDAY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. To gentlemen the same evening.

The lecture on *Food and Drink* will be repeated after the private lectures.

BUNYAN TABLEAUX.—LARGEST PANORAMA in the world. Union Hall, Broadway and 23d-st. Open every night at 8; commencing at 7½. Admission, 50 cents; children, 25 cents. Matinee WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock.

THE BAR, THE PULPIT AND THE STAGE.—Mr. FREDERIC ROBINSON gives instruction in Elocution, prepares ladies and gentlemen for the stage, and superintends private theatricals. For terms apply to Mr. F. ROBINSON, stage door, Wallack's Theatre.

STUDIO BUILDING, NO. 51 WEST 10TH-ST.—DE HAAS' last painting, "Farragut's Fleet passing the Forts below New-Orleans." Admission free.

BILLIARDS.

PARLOR BILLIARD TABLES.

We have on hand an assortment of parlor billiard tables suitable for rooms that will not admit large tables. For learning billiards and as a source of amusement in the home circle, they are equal to ordinary size tables.

PHELAN & COLLENDER, Nos. 63 to 69 Crosby-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

BARTLETT'S SEWING MACHINES.

A NEW STYLE, for use by HAND OR FOOT, at $25, WITH A NEW REVERSIBLE MOTION. That the wheel may be turned either way. Now acknowledged to be THE CHEAPEST GOOD SEWING MACHINES. Principal office No. 569 Broadway, corner Prince-st. [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN—AT 7¾.

EDWIN BOOTH in the role of SHYLOCK, in Shakespeare's play of THE MERCHANT OF VENICE, being the third of the BOOTH GRAND REVIVALS!

In the cast, Mmes. Methua Scheller, Gunning, Gorton. Messrs. Donaldson, Duff, Leffingwell, Gotthold, Barton, Hill, Decker, Hinton, Oliver, Duell, Andrews, Davidge, Burroughs, &c.

THE SCENERY.—1. The Rialto. 2. A Venetian Street. 3. Church of San Giovanni. 4. The Place of St. Mark. 5. The Hall of the Senate, by Charles W. Witham. 6. A Hall in Portia's House. 6. A Garden in Genoa, by Hilliard.

Box office open from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M., where seats may be secured twelve days in advance.

SPECIAL.—Mr. Stuart desires to impress especially on those coming from a distance to witness this revival, the importance for their own comfort of securing seats in advance.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager........Mr. LESTER WALLACK

THIS EVENING AND UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, will be presented an entirely new piece adapted expressly for this Theatre by A. W. YOUNG, Esq., from the French of VICTORIEN SARDOU, entitled A DANGEROUS GAME, with picturesque scenery, correct costumes, incidental music, elegant furniture and appointments, novel and picturesque effects, and SPLENDID CAST OF CHARACTERS, including Messrs. J. W. WALLACK, J. GILBERT, F. ROBINSON, G. HOLLAND, A. W. YOUNG, J. C. WILLIAMSON, W. J. LEONARD, T. GRAHAM, T. WARD, CASHIN, W. H. POPE, Miss MADELINE HENRIQUES, Mrs. CLARA JENNINGS, Miss MARY BARRETT, Miss FANNY GREEN, Miss M. SCOTT, Mrs. TIMONY, Miss DAY.

An ENTIRELY NEW COMEDY, written by WATTS PHILLIPS, Esq., is in active preparation, and will soon be produced.

Doors open at 7¼; performance commences at 8 o'clock.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.

Managers........Lewis Baker and Mark Smith

Second week of the accomplished artist, LADY DON, who has been greeted by CROWDED AND FASHIONABLE AUDIENCES. Second week of the very successful burlesque of KENILWORTH; Or, YE QUEENE, YE EARLE AND YE MAYDENNE, LADY DON as YE EARLE OF LEICESTER (with songs.)

To be preceded by, first time here, the admirable comedy of THE PRETTY HORSE-BREAKER, THE PRETTY HORSE-BREAKER, with the songs of "I Love the Merry Sunshine," and the "Hour of Chase."........LADY DON.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager........WM. WHEATLEY

This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.

MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 25, 1867. ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-NINTH PERFORMANCE OF THE BLACK CROOK, with Jarrett & Palmer's celebrated PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE, AND THE GORGEOUS TRANSFORMATION SCENE.

TWENTY-EIGHTH GRAND MATINEE, SATURDAY, March 2, 1867, at 1 o'clock.

ADMISSION TO MATINEE:

Parquet and Dress Circle........$1
Family Circle........50c.

Curtain rises at night at 7½; at Matinee, 1.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

MOST EMPHATIC SUCCESS of the great local, sensational and moral drama, the STREETS OF NEW-YORK, STREETS OF NEW-YORK, STREETS OF NEW-YORK.

The Olympic crowded to overflowing nightly. The audience enthusiastic with delight at the EXCELLENT CAST OF CHARACTERS, NOVEL EFFECTS, AMUSING SCENES AND SITUATIONS, BEAUTIFUL SCENERY, &c.

Doors open nightly at 7 o'clock; performance at 8 precisely. MATINEE ON SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at 50 cents admission to all parts of the house.

MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS.

These great comedians and original impersonators of IRISH AND YANKEE LIFE commence an engagement of five weeks only on MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 25, AT THE BROADWAY THEATRE, appearing in THE FAIRY CIRCLE and THE CUSTOM OF THE COUNTRY.

THEATRE FRANCAIS. COMEDIE.

GREAT SUCCESS!! TUESDAY, Feb. 26, at 7½ precisely, LA FAMILLE BENOITON. (Original of the "Fast Family.") Comedy in five acts by M. Victorien Sardou. Ticket-office at H. Dardonville's, No. 678 Broadway.

BOWERY THEATRE.

REAPPEARANCE OF MR. G. L. FOX. O'NEAL THE GREAT. W. H. Whalley, Miss Fanny Herring and a powerful company appear. THE EXILE'S DAUGHTER Concludes the performance.

STEINWAY HALL—GRAND CONCERT.

MONDAY, Feb. 25, 1867, at 8 P. M., Mme. GAZZANIGA will sing.

HARTZ' TEMPLE OF MYSTERY.

Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway.

Tickets 50 cents. Reserved seats $1. Seats secured six days in advance at the Hall, from 9 till 5. CONTINUED SUCCESS and unbounded enthusiasm caused by the NEW PROGRAMME, WITHOUT APPARATUS, and the greatest "Spectacular Illusion" of the day, PROTEUS, PROTEUS, PROTEUS, PROTEUS, PROTEUS, PROTEUS, or, "WE ARE HERE." "BUT NOT HERE." "The Basket Trick," "Growth of Flowers," "Floating Head," and other wonders, will be produced Every Evening, at 8, SATURDAY at 2. Mr. HARTZ begs to announce that he has set apart EVERY WEDNESDAY for a JUVENILE NIGHT. Children half price.

STEINWAY HALL—GRAND CONCERT.

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THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 23.

Petitions and memorials were presented and referred.

PRIVATE RELIEF.

Mr. CRAGIN, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill for the relief of Capt. JOHN J. YOUNG, to pay him as Captain on the retired list from March, 1864, to May, 1866. Passed.

SPECIAL SESSION.

On motion of Mr. LANE, a special session for Tuesday evening, for the consideration of private pension bills, was ordered.

THE IRON-CLAD ONONDAGA.

Mr. GRIMES called up the bill directing the Secretary of the Navy to transfer the iron-clad *Onondaga* to GEORGE QUINTARD, of New-York, upon the payment by him of $759,673, the amount advanced on the contract for the construction of the vessel by the Government. Passed.

CLAIMS OF REBEL SYMPATHIZERS.

Mr. TRUMBULL called up the House joint resolution to prohibit any officer of the Government from paying any claim accruing prior to the 13th of April, 1861, in favor of any person who promoted, encouraged, or in any manner sustained the rebellion, or in favor of any person who, during said rebellion, was not known to be opposed thereto and distinctly in favor of its suppression.

The Senate Judiciary Committee recommended the striking out all after the word rebellion where it first occurred.

Mr. TRUMBULL said he was not in favor of this amendment, but a majority of the Committee were.

Mr. JOHNSON spoke in favor of the amendment.

Mr. HENDRICKS understood the object of the bill to be to prevent the payment of military officers who joined the rebellion. He had no objection to this, and to accomplish this the words proposed to be stricken out were not necessary. The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. FOGG offered an amendment as a proviso, that this resolution shall not be construed to prevent the payment of claims on contracts made prior to April 13, 1861, with loyal citizens of the Southern States. Adopted.

Mr. HOWE offered an amendment to add after the word rebellion, where it first occurs, the following words: "Or in favor of any person who does not prove to the satisfaction of the proper accounting officer that he was opposed to the rebellion and in favor of its suppression."

Mr. BUCKALEW said the adoption of this amendment would cast a burden upon claimants in the South which was not cast upon them in the North.

Mr. HOWE's amendment was adopted; yeas 25, nays 6.

The nays were BUCKALEW, COWAN, DAVIS, DOOLITTLE, HENDRICKS and JOHNSON.

Messrs. DIXON and PATTERSON voted in the affirmative. The joint resolution as amended was then passed.

MURDER OF UNION SOLDIERS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Mr. WILLIAMS offered a resolution for the printing of five thousand copies of the report of the Special Committee of the House, to investigate the murder of Union soldiers in the South. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

PREVENTION OF SMUGGLING.

Mr. EDMUNDS, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to repeal the provision of law authorizing the introduction of foreign goods into the United States without inspection, at the usual ports of entry, enacting as follows: That sections two, three and four of the act of Congress entitled "An Act to Prevent Smuggling and other purposes," approved July, 1866, are hereby repealed.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR LIGHTHOUSES.

Mr. EDMUNDS, from the same Committee, reported back the House bill to authorize lighthouses, with amendments. The House bill does not fix the appropriations specifically for each item. As amended, the appropriations are limited as follows: For lighthouse at Mendota, on Lake Superior, $14,000; at Trowbridge Point, Thunder Bay, in Michigan, $10,000; at Santa Cruz, in California, $10,000; at Tybee Island Knoll, Ga., $15,000; on Morris Island, S. C., $15,000; at Deep Water Shoals, James River, Va., $16,000; for rebuilding tower and keeper's dwelling at St. Simon's, Ga., $45,000. The provisions for building or rebuilding lights or beacons at Braddock's Point, Cambahee Bank, Wolf Island and Lapelio Island, Ga., are stricken out, as also for building three lighthouses and buoy steam tenders, and authorization of the Secretary of the Treasury to fix salaries of lighthouse keepers at the points mentioned.

WASHINGTON FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. MORRILL introduced a bill to amend the act of Feb. 18, 1867, concerning the Fire Department of Washington City. It repeals the provision allowing the use of the Union Engine to the City of Washington.

THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. FESSENDEN, from the Finance Committee, reported, with amendments, the Army Appropriation Bill. The provision forbidding the removal, suspension or relieving of the General of the army, or the changing of his quarters from Washington, is amended by adding "except with his consent." The item for the purchase of the Willard Sears estate near the Watertown Arsenal grounds, and the sale of a certain tract of land in South Boston is stricken out. The sum mentioned was $49,200.

INTEROCEANIC SHIP CANAL.

Mr. CONNESS introduced a joint resolution instructing the Secretary of State to adopt such measures as he may deem necessary to obtain the authority from the Government of Colombia for the United States to make a survey for an interoceanic ship canal across the isthmus of Darien, and to ascertain the terms upon which the right of way can be obtained, which was passed.

INDIAN APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. SHERMAN, at 1 o'clock, called up the Indian Appropriation Bill. Among the items in the Bill are the following: For the pay of Superintendent of Indian Affairs, and of Indian Agents, $110,550; for pay of sub agents, $600; for pay of temporary clerks to Superintendent of Indian Affairs, $5,000; for pay of interpreters, $28,400; for presents to Indians, $5,000; for provisions for Indians, $11,800; for contingencies of the Indian Department, $36,500; a large number of sums, from $5,000 to $30,000 in amount, are appropriated for the payment of installments as per treaties with the various tribes.

The following proviso inserted in the Bill in the House was stricken out on the recommendation of the Senate Finance Committee: Provided, That no part of the money appropriated for the general and incidental expenses of the Indian Service in Colorado Territory shall be disbursed by ALEXANDER CUMMINGS, the present Superintendent of Indian Affairs for said Territory.

The following was inserted on the recommendation of the Senate Finance Committee:

To supply a deficiency for funds heretofore appropriated on account of Winnebago Trust Lands, and for the Arrapahoes and Cheyennes, of Upper Arkansas River, under treaty stipulations, and which were lost by deposit in the Merchants' National Bank, at Washington, $33,037 02.

Mr. SHERMAN said that out of sixty-odd pages of this bill more than fifty were filled with items for treaties. Many of the treaties were thirty years old, and the tribes with which they were made were dead. He (SHERMAN) regarded the whole treaty system as a farce, and hoped it would be broken up. He would be willing to make appropriations from year to year for the support of our Indian obligations, but he hoped this system of making treaties, to run an indefinite number of years, would be stopped.

Mr. HENDERSON, under instructions from the Committee on Indian Affairs, presented a number of amendments, consisting of items overlooked by the Finance Committee, which were adopted.

Mr. FOWLER asked how much was appropriated in the bill.

Mr. SHERMAN replied about $2,700,000.

Mr. HENDERSON offered an amendment, appropriating $112 a head for the support of the 6,000 Navajoe Indians, held as prisoners of war in New Mexico.

Mr. DOOLITTLE said these Indians were now fed by the War Department at the cost of $250 a head.

Mr. SHERMAN said the proper way to do was to withdraw the military forces from these Indians and let them go where they pleased.

Mr. DOOLITTLE said they were captured by KIT CARSON some years ago. It was found impossible to maintain peace in New Mexico while the Navajoes were at liberty. They were continually fighting with the Mexicans until they were captured and put upon the reservation where they now are.

The Senate at 1 o'clock went into executive session, and at 4:30 P. M. took a recess until 7:30 o'clock this evening.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. WILSON, from the Conference Committee on the bill for the relief of certain drafted men, made a report. The bill has reference to certain men drafted within a year after having furnished substitutes in the Sixteenth District of Pennsylvania. They entered the service under the second draft. The House bill proposed to pay them $300 each. The Senate bill reduced it to $200. The Conference Committee agreed to the House proposition.

LAND SURVEYORS.

Mr. STEWART called up a bill to establish land districts, and appoint land surveyors in the Territories of Montana, Arizona, Idaho and Utah, which was passed.

THE INDIAN BILL.

The Indian Appropriation Bill was taken up. The question was on Mr. HENDERSON's amendment to appropriate $670,000 for feeding Navajoe Indians, held in New-Mexico as prisoners of war.

To this Mr. SHERMAN offered an amendment as a substitute as follows:

For the relief of the Navajoe Indians now at, or near Fort Sumner, $100,000, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, provided that no rations shall be issued to said Indians by the Secretary of War after the first day of July next.

Mr. SHERMAN's amendment was agreed to.

Mr. WILLIAMS offered as an amendment, an additional section, that all vacancies in the sub-Indian agencies of a salary exceeding $1,000, shall hereafter be filled by appointment of the President, by, and with the advice and consent of the Senate, which was agreed to.

Mr. HENDERSON moved to amend by increasing the appropriation for the Indians in Arizona from $35,000 to $70,000, which was agreed to.

Mr. HENDERSON offered an amendment appropriating $20,000 to pay the expenses of the Fort Kearney massacre investigation.

Mr. HENDERSON said the Commission to make this investigation was appointed by order of the President. He did not know that there was any obligation to make this appropriation, but he felt it his duty to offer it and take the sense of the Senate on it.

Mr. SHERMAN said the facts of the massacre were well known, and he did not know why $20,000 should be appropriated for any such purpose.

Mr. DOOLITTLE said the massacre was the result of an attempt to force a road through the Indian country without the consent of the Indians. This was equivalent to a declaration of war against those Indians. After further discussion by Messrs. CONNESS, HENDRICKS and KIRKWOOD, the amendment was agreed to. After a lengthy discussion on other amendments, which were not agreed to, the bill was read a third time and passed at 11 P. M., and the Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The reading of the journal having been dispensed with, a recess was ordered to be taken from 4:30 till 7:30.

CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. THAYER in the chair, and took up the bill making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government. The largest appropriations made in the bill are: For the survey of the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, $250,000; for the survey of the Western Coast, $130,000; for the survey of the South Florida Reefs, $25,000. For Light-house establishments as follows: Supply of oil, &c., $246,000; repairs and incidental expenses, $205,000; salaries of five hundred and eighty-nine keepers and their assistants, $254,000; salaries of forty-three keepers of light-vessels, $33,900; seamen's wages of forty-three light-vessels, $271,700; expenses of beacons and buoys, $222,350; for rebuilding and repairing lighthouse, $940,000; compensation of fifty-four keepers of life-saving stations, $10,800; for erecting a barge office at New-York, $50,000; Capitol extension, $250,000; work on north portico of Patent-Office, $25,000; dome of Capitol, $15,000; constructing appraisers' stores at Philadelphia, $50,000; for United States Court-house and Post-office at Des Moines, Iowa, $85,000; for completion, frescoing, furnishing, &c., of Treasury Building, $85,000; for purchase of PETER FORCE's Historical Library, $100,000; for repair, &c., of the Washington Aqueduct, $20,000; sundry expenses, principally about Washington, $370,000; salaries of Registers of Land-offices, $206,000; surveying the public lands, $208,000.

Mr. PRICE moved to add an appropriation of $250,000 for the construction of Rock Island Bridge across the Mississippi, which was rejected.

Mr. SCOFIELD inquired of Mr. STEVENS when the expenditures about the Capitol were to be expected to cease.

Mr. STEVENS said that if his colleague would ask his (STEVENS') successor some twenty years hence, his question might be answered; but gentlemen should recollect that the construction of a great edifice like the Capitol required a little more time and money than the putting up of a saw-mill. [Laughter.]

Mr. SCOFIELD suggested that his colleague's reply was more witty than satisfactory, but he (SCOFIELD) had no idea that the Capitol was to remain at Washington. The action of Congress last session in cutting down mileage would tend to its removal, because when Western members could no longer make large fortunes by their mileage, they would insist on its being moved westward. The fact of there only being a single line of railroad between Baltimore and Washington, to connect this city with the North and West, would also have its effect on the question of the removal of the Capitol.

Mr. ELIOT moved an appropriation of $20,000 to the Boston Humane Society stations along the coast of Massachusetts, which was rejected.

Mr. SPALDING moved a like appropriation for the coast on the northwestern lakes, which was rejected.

Mr. HIGBY moved an appropriation of $15,000 to establish a light-house at Point Reyes, on the coast of California, which was adopted.

Also of $75,000 to establish a light-house on Point Arenas, same coast, which was rejected.

Mr. MCKEE moved an appropriation of $10,000 for repairs to the Marine Hospital at Louisville, Ky. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. LONGYEAR, an additional appropriation of about $250,000 was made for various lighthouses along the Northwestern lakes and Southern inlets.

Mr. O'NEILL moved to amend the clause which appropriates $50,000 for building appraisers' stores in Philadelphia, by providing that they be built on the property known as the Pennsylvania Bank building, belonging to the Government, which was adopted.

Mr. NEWELL moved an appropriation for a beacon light at Matawan Point, Raritan Bay, New-Jersey, which was rejected.

Mr. PRICE renewed his motion for an appropriation of $250,000 for the construction of a bridge over the Mississippi River at Rock Island arsenal, and explained and advocated his proposition.

Mr. SPALDING put questions to Mr. PRICE intended to show that the proposed bridge was for a railroad company.

Mr. PRICE declared on his veracity that the railroad company was not asking for this appropriation. That company had a railroad bridge there already and only wanted to be let alone; but its bridge had been ordered to be removed as an obstruction to navigation.

Mr. RADFORD spoke against the proposition.

Mr. SCOFIELD suggested that the appropriation should be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War.

Mr. PRICE assented to that and modified his amendment accordingly. The modification, however, did not conciliate SCOFIELD, who declared himself opposed to the whole proposition.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, advocated the amendment, and showed that this appropriation would be an act of economy to the Government.

It was a question of making this appropriation or keeping up ferry communication.

Mr. GRINNELL advocated the amendment.

Mr. HARDING, of Illinois, offered an amendment, providing that the bridge shall be free to public travel, and that half the expense of the superstructure shall be borne by the railroad company.

Mr. PRICE accepted the modification of this amendment. The amendment as modified was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. TABER, $500 was appropriated for the erection of a spindle on Success Rock, Long Island Sound.

Mr. BERGEN moved an appropriation of $100,000 for a site for a United States Court-house and Post-office in Brooklyn, New-York. He stated some facts showing the necessity and propriety of the appropriation.

Mr. STEVENS opposed the amendment, saying there had been no application for it, and no estimate submitted.

Mr. HARDING moved to add to it an appropriation of $5,000 for a Custom-house, Internal Revenue office and Post-office at Quincy, Ill. Rejected.

Mr. BERGEN's amendment was rejected.

Mr. JENCKES moved an appropriation of $41,000 for the removal of sunken rocks and obstructions in the Providence and Pawtucket Rivers, Rhode Island.

Mr. SCOFIELD suggested in fun a like appropriation of $20,000 for the improvement of navigation of the Allegheny River, in Pennsylvania, saying that it might help him if he should happen to be a candidate for Congress again.

Mr. LE BLOND said he did not need any such humbug aid to reelection. The humbug of reconstruction was aid enough to him.

Mr. HOGAN moved to amend the amendment by appropriating $49,000 for the removal of sunken wrecks from the Mississippi River. Those wrecks had already cost $800,000 worth of property; and of fifty or sixty lives, which was adopted.

Mr. JENCKES' amendment as thus amended was adopted.

Some items for public buildings being read, the amount of which is to be distributed under the superintendence of the Commissioner of Public Buildings, B. B. FRENCH,

Mr. SCHENCK offered an amendment providing that no part of the amount shall be reserved to pay Mr. FRENCH's services as poet laureate of the Administration. He said that the Commissioner was one of those gentlemen who belonged to the class of those who are always in office and had always a good deal to do for himself and his friends.

He sent up and had read a poetical effusion, printed in handbill shape, headed ANDREW JACKSON and ANDREW JOHNSON, the reading of which created much amusement in the House.

The document declares in verse that

> "Where JACKSON stood, now doth another stand,
> The favored ruler of our favored land;
> With heart as pure and patriotism as great,
> A second ANDREW steers the ship of state."

It also refers to

> "A determined clique who rant and rave,
> Divide and ruin—not unite and save;"

But the consolation of the poet is, that:

> "The end approaches—that sublime event,
> The people rallying to their President."

The Republicans laughed derisively at the poetry and the sentiments expressed in it, but some of the Democrats applauded both.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. ROGERS moved an appropriation of $20,000 for improving the navigation of the Passaic River to Paterson, N. J., and stated some facts in support of it. It was rejected.

Mr. RICE, of Maine, moved an appropriation of $1,000 for repairing the conservatory at the President's Mansion, recently injured by fire.

Mr. KELLY thought it would be as well, in view of the proposition for a new Presidential Mansion, that the plan[illegible] [illegible]atory should be taken care of elsewhere. The amendment was adopted.

Amendments were offered by Mr. SCHENCK and adopted, giving the appointment of laborers, watchmen, &c., around the Capitol, to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House, instead of to the Commissioner of Public Buildings.

Mr. SLOAN moved an amendment providing for the election by the Senate of a Superintendent of Public Buildings, to hold his office four years, and to perform the duties now devolving on the Commissioner of Public Buildings and Grounds, and abolishing the latter office; which was adopted.

The 5th section of the bill makes the salary of General Appraiser in New-York the same as that of the Appraiser-General of Boston—$3,000; and of the Assistant-Appraiser at Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New-Orleans, Portland, and San Francisco, $2,500.

The sixth section directs the Clerk of the House to select in Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas one or more newspapers, not exceeding in number the number of Representatives to which they would have been entitled under the recent apportionment, for the publication of treaties hereafter proclaimed and laws passed at this and each subsequent session of Congress, and of such advertisements as may be ordered by either Executive Department of the Government according to law, or by any officer of the United States Courts; the Clerk to fix the compensation at a rate not exceeding one dollar per square of eight lines.

Some verbal amendments were adopted to the sixth section, the most important of which was to strike out the word "hereafter," occurring after the word "treaties," so as to let it apply to treaties already proclaimed.

Mr. HILL moved to amend the section by making it apply to all the States.

Mr. KASSON objected to that, and spoke against it.

Mr. HILL appreciated the object of the section, which was to encourage loyal sentiments at the South, but he thought that loyal sentiments should also be encouraged at the North. He was in favor of making a clean sweep of the matter, and giving patronage to the friends of Congress instead of the friends of an Administration which had turned traitor to the party that elected it.

Mr. CHANDLER made a speech both against the section and the amendment, which he characterized as an assault upon the [illegible] of the States, North and South.

Mr. KASSON [illegible] the Government should be given to loyal, not to disloyal papers in the South.

Mr. HILL withdrew his amendment, and Mr. NIBLACK [illegible] and spoke in support of the [illegible].

Mr. NIBLACK moved to amend the section [illegible] apply to the State of Missouri, and that the [illegible] be published in the [illegible].

Mr. KASSON opposed the [illegible] amendment, which was rejected.

Mr. NIBLACK's motion to strike out the section was rejected, and the [illegible] remains in the bill.

On motion of Mr. [illegible], $5,000 was appropriated to purchase a bust of PULASKI, executed by HENRY D. SAUNDERS, as a companion bust to that of KOSCIUSKO by the same artist.

On motion of Mr. NIBLACK, the salary of the Clerk of Pardons in the President's Office was placed on the same footing as that of the Pardon Clerk in the Attorney-General's Office, for extraordinary services under the Amnesty Proclamation.

Mr. LAFLIN offered an amendment, as a new section, directing that all laws, resolutions, advertisements, notices, &c., published in the District of Columbia, shall be published in the two daily papers of Washington having the largest daily permanent circulation, and that any officer who shall, under any pretence, pay any claim for publication, except in compliance with the section, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable with imprisonment, not less than six months or more than three years.

Mr. LE BLOND made the point of order that the new amendment was new legislation, and was not in order in an appropriation bill.

The Chairman sustained the point of order.

The Committee then rose and reported the bill.

BILLS BECOME LAWS.

The Speaker presented a communication from the Secretary of State, stating that the President had transmitted to that Department, to be filed, two bills which had not been returned to Congress within the time prescribed by the Constitution and which had therefore become laws.

These bills were the act to regulate the duties of the Clerk of the House of Representatives in preparing for the organization of the House, and the act to declare the sense of the act to restrict the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims and to provide for the payment of certain demands for Quartermaster's stores and supplies furnished to the army of the United States. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

INCREASE OF PAY TO ARMY OFFICERS.

On motion of Mr. SCHENCK, the Senate bill to provide for a temporary increase of the pay of army officers was taken from the Speaker's table and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE PRESIDENT.

The Speaker presented a message from the President, in reply to a resolution of the House respecting the action of the United States Consul at Cadiz in reference to wines.

After an ineffectual attempt on the part of the minority to dispense with the evening session, the House at 4:30 o'clock took a recess until 7:30.

EVENING SESSION.

The House resumed its session at 7:30 o'clock.

CIVIL EXPENSES OF THE GOVERNMENT.

The consideration of the bill making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government, reported this afternoon from the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union,

On the amendment making appropriations for lighthouses on the Western Lakes and Southern inlets there was a division, which showed that there was no quorum present, and Mr. SCOFIELD, who had called for the division, objected to any appropriations being made in the absence of a quorum.

A motion was made to adjourn; but it was voted down and a call of the House was ordered, when one hundred and five members answered to their names, and further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

The amendment was then adopted.

A division was demanded on the amendment appropriating $250,000 for the bridge over the Mississippi River at Rock Island.

The amendment was rejected by a vote of 26 to 74.

A division was called on the amendment making appropriations for the removal of sunken vessels and other obstructions from the Providence, Pawtucket and Mississippi Rivers.

The amendment was rejected.

The amendment referring to the Commissioner of Public Buildings as "Poet Laureate of the Administration" was rejected.

The amendment appropriating $10,000 for the conservatory at the President's mansion was agreed to.

The amendment giving the appointment of laborers about the Capitol to the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House was rejected.

Mr. STEVENS expressed the hope that all this nonsense would be given up.

The amendment for the purchase of PULASKI's bust was agreed to by a vote of 51 to 48.

The amendment abolishing the office of Commissioner of Public Buildings and providing for the election by the Senate of a Superintendent of Public Buildings, was agreed to.

All the amendments in which no division was asked, were agreed to. The bill was then passed.

THE INDEMNITY BILL.

The House then, at 8:40, resumed the consideration of the Indemnity Bill, which was before the House last evening, Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, being entitled to take the floor for one hour to close the debate.

Mr. WILSON said he would apportion his time among gentlemen who were opposed to the bill, naming as the first to whom he would yield, Mr. HISE.

The Speaker inquired as to what length of time Mr. HISE should have.

Mr. WILSON, after a moment's reflection, said he would allow him two hours. [Laughter.]

Mr. HISE then addressed the House in opposition to the bill, reviewing what he denounced as the despotic, unconstitutional, anti-republican and liberty-destroying acts of the present Congress.

Mr. ELDRIDGE called the attention of the Speaker to the difficulty of Mr. HISE making himself heard on account of the members indulging in conversation.

The Speaker appealed to the House to come to order, remarking at the same time that in the British House of Commons, which is regarded as a parliamentary body, there is generally much more noise and confusion than in this House.

Mr. WENTWORTH inquired of the Speaker whether it was in order for members to be engaged in reading newspapers during debate.

The Speaker replied that there was nothing in the rules against members reading newspapers, though there was against engaging in conversation.

Mr. HISE resumed his argument and continued until the Speaker's hammer fell at 9:30 o'clock.

The remainder of Mr. WILSON's hour was conceded by him to Mr. MCKEE, who advocated the passage of the bill, declaring it to be eminently proper and to be demanded all over the country, and no where more than in his own State, Kentucky. He repudiated and denounced the reflections of his colleague (HISE) against the officers and soldiers of the Federal army, and referred to the warning recently given in Danville, Ky., to Gen. FRY to leave that place. He declared that the loyal people of the South needed military protection, and he desired that they should have it.

In reply to a question by Mr. COOPER, Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, stated that the bill would prohibit civil Courts from reviewing proceedings of military Courts in the past. It was intended to prevent just such action as the Supreme Court had taken in the Milligan case.

Mr. ELDRIDGE inquired of Mr. WILSON whether he thought Congress had power to restrict Courts from taking cognizance of matters which they might deem within their jurisdiction?

Mr. WILSON replied that the gentleman might be sure that if he (Mr. WILSON) did not think Congress had a right to pass the bill, he would not have reported it.

On which Mr. ELDRIDGE remarked, ironically, that this was a very satisfactory answer indeed.

The House proceeded to vote by yeas and nays on the passage of the bill, and the vote resulted: Yeas 98, nays 27, a strictly party vote. So the bill was passed.

The following is its text:

Be it enacted, &c., That all acts, proclamations and orders of the President of the United States, or acts done by his authority or approval, after the 4th of March, 1861, and before the 1st of July, 1866, respecting martial law, military trials by Courts-martial, or military commissions, or the arrest, imprisonment and trial of persons charged with participation in the late rebellion against the United States, or as aiders or abettors thereof, or as guilty of any disloyal practice in aid thereof, or of any violation of the laws or usages of war, or of affording aid and comfort to the rebels against the authority of the United States, and all proceedings and acts done or had by Courts-martial or military Commissions, or arrests and imprisonments made in the premises by any person by the authority of the orders or proclamations of the President, made as aforesaid, or in aid thereof, are hereby approved in all respects, legalized and made valid to the same extent, and with the same effect as if said orders and proclamations had been issued and made, and said arrests, imprisonments, proceedings and acts had been done under the previous express authority and direction of the Congress of the United States, and in pursuance of a law thereof, previously enacted, and expressly authorizing and directing the same to be done. And no civil Court of the United States, or of the District of Columbia, or of any district or Territory of the United States, shall have or take jurisdiction of, or in any manner reverse any of the proceedings had or acts done as aforesaid, nor shall any person be held to answer in any of said Courts for any act done or omitted to be done in pursuance or in aid of any of said proclamations or orders, or by authority, or with the approval of the President, within the period aforesaid, and by respecting any of the matters aforesaid, and all officers and other persons in the service of the United States, or who acted in aid thereof, acting in the premises, shall be held *prima facie* to have been authorized by the President; and all acts and parts of acts heretofore passed inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Mr. HOOPER moved to go into committee on the Tax Bill, but a motion to adjourn was made, and, on a vote by tellers, was carried by a vote of 64 to 45.

Mr. CONKLING called for the yeas and nays on the motion, saying he wanted to know who was in favor of letting the Tariff Bill go over for the session.

The vote by yeas and nays resulted in yeas 57, nays 55, and the House, at 10:10, adjourned until Monday at 10 o'clock.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

FALL OF AN AWNING—A PERSON FATALLY INJURED.—On Friday about 2 P. M. the wooden awning attached to the shoe-store of FULD BROS., corner Sheriff and Grand streets, being overloaded with snow suddenly fell and caught under it some five persons, severely injuring some of them. One, Mr. CLARK, had his foot sprained and received some slight contusions on his face. Mr. CONNOR received painful injury to his back, while Mr. H. FREELAND had his spine injured and it is feared he may not recover. This awning also fell on the evening of 5th July last, when crowded by boys elevated upon it to witness the fireworks about to be let off in the square at the head of East Broadway. To its weak and improper construction is attributed both accidents by which many persons were bruised and maimed. Mr. [illegible] was [illegible] a native of New-[illegible].

ACCIDENTS.—[illegible], of No. 22 West [illegible], fell [illegible] yesterday and broke his leg. He was conveyed home by Officer [illegible], of the [illegible] Precinct....WM. H. PEARCE, a Brooklynite, while grossly intoxicated, on Saturday night fell into the North River at the foot of [illegible]. Officer [illegible], of the Third Precinct, [illegible]....A Frenchman named [illegible] was run over [illegible] in [illegible] street, near [illegible], and had [illegible] Hospital by Officer DAVIS, of the [illegible] Precinct....JOHANNA [illegible], a resident of New-Rochelle, and [illegible] years of age, was knocked down and run over by car No. 27 of the Second-avenue line, sustaining very internal injuries. Officer DOLAN, of the Sixth Ward, conveyed the woman to Bellevue Hospital.

THREE SUDDEN DEATHS.—ANDREW BULLIS was seized with hemorrhage of the lungs yesterday morning in the cigar-store at No. 62 West Broadway, and died in a very few minutes. The body was removed to the Leonard-street Station-house, and Coroner WILDEY notified to hold an inquest.....About 8 o'clock yesterday morning, CHRISTIAN SMITH, 47 years of age, was found dead in his workshop, at No. 151 Goerck street. Death is supposed to have resulted from disease of the heart. Coroner GOVER will hold an inquest......A man named LUTZ, who had been lodging the past few days at No. 15 Bowery, was found dead in his bed yesterday morning. LUTZ was a native of Germany, and 60 years of age. Coroner GOVER will hold the inquest.

A BATTLE WITH A BURGLAR.—About midnight of Saturday a burglar entered the apartments of Mr. FREDERICK BOHNERT, No. 37 Stanton-street. Mr. BOHNERT discovered the intruder and attempted his arrest, when the latter drew a revolver and fired at the occupant of the house. The ball failed to take effect, and lodged in the ceiling of the room. Mr. BOHNERT closed with the ruffian and knocked him down with a club. The burglar was stunned for a moment, but recovered himself sufficiently to effect his escape, leaving his pistol behind him. The Tenth Precinct Police are in search of the burglar.

MR. SANDS' DEATH.—An inquest was held yesterday at the Leonard-street Station-house by Coroner WILDEY over the body of MR. CHRISTIAN H. SANDS, whose sudden death in West Broadway was reported in yesterday's TIMES. A *post-mortem* examination was made by DR. WOOSTER BEACH, who ascertained that disease of the heart was the cause of death, and a verdict to that effect was rendered. The deceased was a native of Bavaria, 60 years of age, Vice-President of the Metropolitan Gaslight Company, and resided at No. 22 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.

AN INSANE WOMAN ATTEMPTS SUICIDE.—MARY SEYMOUR, 25 years of age, arrived in this City on Saturday night from Goshen, N. Y., and took rooms at the Pacific Hotel in Greenwich-street. At midnight, while laboring under a temporary fit of insanity she attempted to jump out of one of the parlor windows. She was, however, prevented by the proprietor. The Twenty-seventh Precinct Police conveyed the woman to Bellevue Hospital for treatment.

FIRE IN EAST TWELFTH-STREET.—About midnight of Saturday a fire occurred in a range of stables at No. 217 East Twelfth-street, occupied by PATRICK CAMAY, DANIEL TRAINOR, ARCHIBALD BROWN, CHAS. PATTERSON and MICHAEL HEANEY. The animals were extricated in safety. The aggregate loss sustained by the occupants is about $1,000; not insured. The loss on buildings is about $600; fully insured in the Continental.

AID FOR THE CRETANS.—An Italian lecture will be given this evening, at Mollenhauer's Musical Conservatory, No. 820 Broadway, by Prof. R. PRATI, on Greece. The proceeds will be devoted to the fund in aid of the suffering Cretan women and children.

PROFESSOR AGASSIZ'S LECTURES.—Prof. Agassiz's last lecture on "Monkeys and the Native Inhabitants of South America," will be delivered in the Great Hall of the Cooper Institute on Tuesday evening. This will be the crowning lecture of the course.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.—A public temperance meeting will be held in the Baptist Church, corner of Laight and Varick streets, this evening, at 7:30 o'clock, under the auspices of Duane Lodge, No. 60, I. O. of G. T. Lecture by Rev. Mr. PARKER. Music by the Accidental Glee Club.

THE BROADWAY BRIDGE.—The work of fixing the foundations of the four pillars that are to support the Broadway bridge was continued on Saturday night, and is now nearly completed. To-day other portions of the bridge will probably be placed in position.

BELLEVUE HOSPITAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.—The Commencement exercises of this College will take place at Steinway Hall on Thursday evening next. JOHN G. SAXE, LL. D., will deliver an address to the graduates. The orchestra will be under the direction of CARL BERGMANN.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

CELEBRATION OF ST. PATRICK'S DAY.—A Convention of the different Irish societies of Brooklyn was held at No. 168 Fulton-street, yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of making definite arrangements for celebrating the anniversary of St. Patrick's birthday. Mr. HUGH GALLAGHER presided. The Committee on Consultation with the Mayor and Bishop LOUGHLIN, in regard to reviewing the procession, reported progress. The societies represented in the meeting were: Father Matthew T. A. B. No. 2, St. James' Benevolent Society, Shamrock Benevolent Society, St. Paul's Total Abstinence Society, Assumption Total Abstinence Society; Laborers' Union, St. Anne's Total Abstinence Society Young, Men's Father Mathew T. A. B. Society, No. 4; also Nos. 1, 5 and 7. A committee of one from each association was appointed to nominate a Marshal and Aids, who, after a brief session, reported in favor of selecting Mr. D. O'REILLY for Marshal, Mr. JOHN DORIS as First Aid, and Mr. W. CODY as Second Aid, all of whom were elected. The officers returned thanks for the honors conferred upon them, after which the Convention drew lots for positions in the line of march, resulting as follows: First, Church Benevolent Societies; second, Church Temperance Societies; third, Father Mathew Total Abstinence Societies. The Committee upon the route of the procession and line of march reported in favor of forming on Park-avenue, right resting on Raymond-street, marching thence to Hudson-avenue, Concord-street, Gold-street, Front-street, Jay-street, Myrtle-avenue, City Hall Park, (where the procession will be reviewed by the Mayor,) Court-street, Hamilton-avenue, Hicks-street, Atlantic-street, Smith-street, Fulton-street, Vanderbilt-avenue, Pacific-street, Washington-street, Fulton-avenue, Franklin-avenue, Myrtle-avenue to Washington Park, where the procession will be dismissed. The route was adopted, after which the meeting adjourned.

LIGHTING STREET LAMPS WITHOUT AUTHORITY.—The Police Inspector some time since, issued an order directing policemen to arrest all persons found lighting or extinguishing the street lamps unless properly authorized by the city authorities. It appears that boys were heretofore employed by the regular lamp-lighters, and that they generally neglected their business. The consequence was that many of the lamps were not lighted, and complaints of dark streets became numerous. The Street Commissioner eventually requested Inspector FOLK to arrest all persons not regularly appointed lamp-lighters, who were detected in lighting or extinguishing the street lamps. The first offender, named HERMANN BARCK, was taken into custody on Saturday night by Officer TURNER, of the Forty-second Precinct Police, for extinguishing street lamps. The accused was held to await a hearing.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE DEPUTY UNITED STATE MARSHAL BAGLEY.—The funeral of the late Deputy United States Marshal J. BAGLEY, who died on Thursday last, of consumption, took place yesterday afternoon, from the South Second-street Methodist Episcopal Church. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. Mr. JOHNSON, City Missionary, who spoke eloquently of the Christian character of deceased. A large number of citizens attended the funeral, besides various Divisions of the Sons of Temperance, of which order Mr. BAGLEY was a consistent member. The remains were taken to Cypress Hills Cemetery for interment.

NAVAL AFFAIRS.—A large company of United States Marines, under the command of Lieut. H. C. COCHRANE, United States Marine Corps, arrived at the Brooklyn Navy-yard on Saturday, about midnight. They were transferred from the Philadelphia Barracks to relieve others intended for service at sea, and on Southern stations, where our naval interests will be fully protected. They are thoroughly equipped and well instructed in the peculiar duties of their corps.

A BONDED WAREHOUSE ROBBED.—The United States bonded warehouse attached to FAGAN's distillery, in Greene-lane, near York-street, was feloniously entered on the night of the 22d inst. and robbed of four barrels of whisky. The thieves not being able to take the barrels away, left them on the sidewalk, where they were found by Officer E. SMITH, of the Forty-second Police Precinct, who had them carted to the Station-house.

ALLEGED CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—A milkman named MORRIS PHALEN, residing in East Brooklyn, was brought before Justice MOREHOUSE, on Saturday, upon the charge of cruelty to animals. The defendant is the owner of some cows, and, as alleged, he uses them badly by tying them too closely to the rack and otherwise ill-treating them. He was held to await examination on Thursday next.

THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE.—A very large temperance meeting was held at Washington Hall, Fourth and South Seventh streets, Brooklyn, E. D., last evening. Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. MORRISON, and Mr. MAX and others delivered addresses. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Eureka Division, Sons of Temperance, a very active organization.

THE EXCISE LAW IN THE EASTERN DISTRICT.—There were no arrests for violation of the law in the District yesterday, but considerable intoxication was noticed in the streets, and several arrests of intoxicated parties were made in the upper Wards.

THE POLICE COURT SPECTATORS.—Three men, named JAMES HIGGINS, JOHN CASEY and THOMAS [illegible], were taken into custody on Saturday, for [illegible] in the Police Court [illegible].

ALLEGED BURGLARS.—Three boys, named [illegible], [illegible] and WILLIAM J. [illegible], were arrested by the Forty-third Precinct Police on Saturday night, on the charge of breaking into the store of DANIEL MURPHY, No. 35 Smith-street, and stealing [illegible], valued at about $6. The accused were held for examination.

COUNTERFEITING RAILROAD FARES.—A man named SIDNEY W. SNOW was taken into custody on Saturday, upon the complaint of Mr. W. A. PORTER, who charges him with collecting twenty-five cents fare by representing himself as a conductor on one of the Court-street cars. The accused was held for a hearing.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT—MONDAY, FEB. 25.—Nos. 99 to 107 inclusive, and No. 14.

NEW-JERSEY.

FIRES IN HOBOKEN—FIVE VALUABLE HORSES BURNED.—About 9 o'clock on Saturday evening a fire broke out in a frame stable in Court-street, Hoboken, owned by EBENEZER MONTAGUE, which was entirely burned to the ground, and five valuable horses belonging to private gentlemen were burned to death. The loss on the stable is estimated at about $3,000; insured. The names of the owners of the horses were as follows: EBENEZER MONTAGUE, one valued at $300; Mr. C. P. HOLZE, one; Mr. MEUSER, importer in New-York, two, one of which was valued at $1,500; Mr. BERGEMANN, one horse and a light top wagon, worth $450. All but the last named gentleman had insurance on their animals. A brick house adjoining the stable, owned and occupied by Mr. LEIGHTY, also took fire and was burned down; loss about $3,000, which was nearly covered by insurance. The origin of the fire is unknown....At 1 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the basement of Dr. AUGUSTUS RITTER's house, No. 135 Washington-street, which was soon extinguished by the Fire Department; loss, principally by water, about $400; insured. Mr. and Mrs. RITTER, who are very aged people, narrowly escaped being suffocated. It appears that the young members of the family attended a party in New-York, and Mr. and Mrs. RITTER, who were left alone, were sleeping in the upper part of the house. The young people returned home about 1 o'clock, and as the daughter opened the door she discovered that the halls were filled with smoke, and immediately screamed fire. Fortunately Police Captain DONA[illegible]AN, happened to be walking within a block, and hastening to the house, with the assistance of the young lady, succeeded in rescuing her parents from their perilous situation, for which service they expressed their heartfelt thanks. The fire was commenced in a pantry, but from what cause was not ascertained.

PROBABLE HOMICIDE IN JERSEY CITY.—Yesterday afternoon, about 2:30 o'clock, three young men, named MICHAEL SHANNON, JOHN SHERIDAN and THOMAS SHANNON, were arrested in the Sixth Ward of Jersey City, charged by PATRICK MCGOVERN, keeper of a small grocery at No. 270 Railroad-avenue, with having committed an atrocious assault and battery upon him and attempting to take his life. It appears that on Sunday night week a difficulty occurred between MICHAEL SHANNON, 16 years of age, and MCGOVERN. About 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, while MCGOVERN was walking along the sidewalk in the vicinity of his home, SHANNON and others came up and renewed the quarrel, and that SHANNON dealt him a powerful blow on the back of his head with a paving-stone. MCGOVERN grappled with SHANNON and threw him to the ground, when SHERIDAN, as is alleged, struck MCGOVERN a powerful blow across the forehead with the sharp edge of a half-round, heavy 18-inch machinist's file, inflicting a fearful wound and rendering him insensible. The assailants then fled, and the injured man was conveyed to his house and Dr. O'CALLAGHAN was called in to attend him. Upon examination, the doctor found an extensive fracture of the skull across the forehead, and his life is considered in so critical a condition that visitors are prohibited from seeing him. Officers CARROLL, LEE, CLOSS and REEN, having been apprised of the occurrence, learned that the two SHANNONS and SHERIDAN had taken refuge in a house in Eighth-street, and upon proceeding there found the doors fastened and were refused admittance. They at once broke in the door, took the parties into custody and conveyed them to the Police station, where they will be held to await the result of the injuries. A young man who says he witnessed the affray, stated that MCGOVERN was the aggressor, and that he struck the first blow.

EMBRACING ANOTHER FAITH.—For the past two weeks missionary and revival meetings have been held three times each day, at St. Peter's new Church, in Grand-street, Jersey City, the services having been conducted by Western missionaries, who closed their labors yesterday. During the revival fifteen Protestants, male and female, have been converted to the Catholic faith, and they were yesterday baptised and admitted as members of the Church.

Markets by Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Feb. 23.

FLOUR steady but quiet; no change in the prices. WHEAT firm, closing quiet at $1 86½@$1 87 for No. 2; small sales of No. 1 at $2 20@$2 25. CORN fairly active, closing firm 86c. for No. 1, and 66c.@67½c. for No. 2. OATS in active request at an advance; sales at 43½c. for No. 1, and 41c.@42½c. for No. 2. BARLEY quiet but firm. PROVISION market steady but quiet; Mess Pork is quoted at $18 50@$18 75, but very little changed. Sweet Pickled Hams are in moderate request, 11c.@12½c.; Packed Bulk Meats steady, with sales of Shoulders at 7¾c. and Hams 10½c. Lard firm at 12c.@12½c. Dressed Hogs unsettled, but for fancy lots prices are higher; sales range from $7 40@$8 40. Live Hogs active under a brisk shipping demand, at an advance of 5c.@10c.; sales range from $6 40@$7 30 for good to smooth. RECEIPTS—12,000 bbls. Flour, 21,500 bushels Wheat, 9,000 bushels Corn, 8,500 bushels Oats, 1,800 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—9,300 bbls. Flour, 14,000 bushels Wheat, 17,000 bushels Corn.

OSWEGO, Saturday, Feb. 23.

FLOUR steady and in good demand, chiefly for the interior, Eastern and Southern trade; sales 1,700 bbls., at $11 50 for No. 1 Spring, $13 for Red Winter; $14 25 for White; $15 for Double Extra. RYE FLOUR steady at $7. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR in good request at $8. WHEAT more active; sales 5,000 bush. No. 2 Chicago Spring at $2 10 and 4,200 bushels do. at $2 32½; also, 5,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $2 32½. CORN quiet, and no sales. OATS quiet at 65c. for choice Western. BARLEY, RYE and PEAS quiet. CORN MEAL, $2 60@$2 75 per 100 lb, and $1 30@$1 40 ℔ 50 lbs. in sacks. SHORTS are selling at $20; SHIP STUFFS at $25@$27; MIDDLINGS at $33@$34 ℔ ton. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston $1; to New-York 90c.; to Albany 80c.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Feb. 23.

FLOUR unchanged and dull. WHEAT firm; prices unchanged. CORN, 1c.@2c. higher, and in demand; No. 1 is quoted at 61c.@62c. RYE firm; $1 23@$1 25. BARLEY dull; $1 60 for choice Fall. COTTON dull; 29c. for Middling Uplands. PROVISIONS quiet; Mess Pork is held at $20. Lard, 12c. Bulk Meats, 7½c.@9½c.@10½c., and not much demand. Bacon, ½c. lower; sales of Shoulders at 9c.; Sides at 10½c., and Clear Sides at 12c. CLOVER SEED dull at $8 75; Timothy, $3 30@$3 40; Flax, $2 30. BUTTER dull at 27c.@30c. CHEESE, 16½c.@17c., latter price for Hamburg. Gold, 137½.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Feb. 23.

COTTON—Sales 2,800 bales; Low Middling at 29½c.@30c.; Middling, 30½c.@31c. Receipts, 1,047 bales. EXPORTS, 18,420 bales. SUGAR—Fair at 13c. MOLASSES—Fair at 70c. FLOUR—Superfine, $11 50. CORN, $1 12@$1 15. OATS, $1. HAY unchanged. PORK $21 75. Shoulders, 11c.; Sides 12¾@13¼. LARD 12¼@14¼. TOBACCO—Medium Leaf, 7c.@9c. WHISKY 25.@40c. Gold 138¼. Sterling 48¾@48¾. EXCHANGE on New-York, sight ¼ discount. FREIGHTS—By steam to New-York, 1c.; by sail to Liverpool, 9-16d.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Feb. 23.

TOBACCO—The feeling is rather better, but prices are unchanged. COTTON dull, but unchanged. FLOUR quiet, and unchanged, with a limited demand. WHEAT—Millers are standing off; low grades can only be sold at concession; high grades unchanged. CORN opened better, but declined; at the close prices ranged from 83c.@88c. OATS firm at 67c.@71c. WHISKY dull at $2 24@$2 25. PORK dull at $19 25@$19 50. BACON dull and lower at 9c.@9¼c. for City Shoulders; 11c. for Rib Sides; 12c. for Clear Sides. LARD inactive at 11c.@11½c. for kettle.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Feb. 23.

TOBACCO dull at former prices; sales 47 hhds. SUPERFINE FLOUR, $9 75. WHEAT—Prime Red Winter, $2 83. CORN, in bulk, 68c.@71c. OATS, 62c.@65c.; sales 1,160 bushels. MESS PORK, $20. BULK MEATS—Shoulders, 8c.; packed Bacon Shoulders, 9¾c.; packed Sides, 11c.; Clear Sides, 12½c. PACKED LARD, 12c. RAW WHISKY, free, $2 25. COTTON, 28c. for Middling.

MILWAUKEE, Saturday, Feb. 23.

FLOUR firm. WHEAT—$2 13 for No. 1, and $2@$2 01 for No. 2. OATS advancing; 46c. for No. 2. CORN quiet; 83c. for old No. 1. RYE advancing; 95c. for No. 1. PROVISIONS firmer; City Mess Pork $18 50. Extra Prime $14; Dressed Hogs firmer, $7 40@$7 45. RECEIPTS—1,400 bbls Flour, 4,500 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Corn, 200 Dressed Hogs. SHIPMENTS—6,000 bbls. Flour, 1,150 bushels Wheat.

MEMPHIS, Saturday, Feb. 23.

COTTON—Middling, 28c.@29c.; receipts for the week, 6,059 bales; receipts previously this year, 172,581 bales. Exports for the week, 9,856 bales; stock on hand, 20,000 bales. CORN dull at 90c.@95c. OATS, 70c. HAY, $28@$30. The other markets are unchanged.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Feb. 23.

FLOUR steady at $11 50 for No. 1 Spring. WHEAT quiet but unchanged; sales at 77c.@81c. on State line track; old mixed Western dull and nominal. OATS neglected, nominally unchanged. RYE neglected. NEW MESS PORK $20 50. LARD 12¾c.@13c. HIGHWINES nominal.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Saturday, Feb. 23.

COTTON steady at 28c. for Middling. SPIRITS TURPENTINE firm at 44c. ROSIN steady at $3 12½@$6. TAR firm at $1 65@$2.

GALVESTON, Sunday, Feb. 24.

COTTON, yesterday, closed dull; Low Middlings nominal at 30c., specie.

MOBILE, Saturday, Feb. 23.

COTTON closed quiet, sales 1,500 bales of Middling at 30c; receipts 199 bales.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, Feb. 23.

COTTON—The market is quiet; sales 100 bales Middlings at 30c.

SAVANNAH, Saturday, Feb 23.

COTTON—Sales 400 bales as basis for 30c. per [illegible] Liverpool. Middlings closed dull at 29½c.; receipts 1,[illegible] bales.

AUGUSTA, Saturday, Feb. 23.

COTTON—The market is flat and declining; sales 71 bales; prices are irregular.

[illegible] Patent [illegible] Fire-proof Safes, and [illegible] new Patent [illegible] Safes, [illegible] No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

[illegible] In steamship [illegible], from Southampton.—[illegible] Bachtel, H. Schwietering and family, Theo. [illegible], C. Kuechler, F. W. Pothoff and family, [illegible] and wife, Mary Ellsworth, Fanny [illegible], [illegible] and family, Samuel [illegible], John Van Detten, [illegible], Caroline [illegible] and child, S. Voytits, [illegible], Conrad [illegible], G. Genz, F. A. Gunther, [illegible], G. Fleuter, [illegible] Harding, [illegible], Augustus [illegible], Julius Brand, [illegible], Von Kaltenborn, [illegible], R. Muller, [illegible], Frenkamp, [illegible], A. Basters, [illegible], J. Slisa, J. [illegible], W. Williams and family, and [illegible] in the steerage.

In steamship Columbia, from Havana.—N. Martinez, S. de Vivero, wife and servant, [illegible], Wm. Wilson and wife, R. B. Mills and wife, A. Mendozival, A. [illegible], [illegible], W. C. Bradford, [illegible], J. Swain, [illegible], W. M. Webb, Wm. E. Stone, Wm. Cohen, A. Walker, J. [illegible], wife and child, E. F. Bender, E. Sweet, Wm. H. Avellaran, C. Archaras, S. Albert.

In steamship Herman Livingston, from Savannah.—Miss Kate Cahill, S. S. Wetherell, G. W. Wardwell, Mrs. Wilder, Miss H. Bowden, Mrs. Regan, Capt. Bowden, wife and son, A. W. Franck and lady, G. H. Franck, A. Rockwell, O. W. Cotton, lady and child, Matthew Leavy, Thos Pepper, Gilbert Soule, Capt. Wm. C. Berry, T. F. Greene, H. B. Waddell, Frank Coxe, S. Osborne, F. Boucher, James F. Tucker, R. S. Bailey, C. W. Jones, M. Elkan, R. Horsney, H. E. Richardson, Thomas B. Smith, W. S. Browning, R. Kilian, James Callahan, and 30 in the steerage.

In steamship Geo. Cromwell, from New-Orleans.—Mrs. J. S. Gray, 3 children and nurse, T. M. McLean, H. T. Spearing, Peter Conlin, H. Bridges, J. F. Malcomb, H. T. Cummings, John Duncan, H. F. Williams, Susan J. Bradford, A. R. Stannard, H. F. Hemmingway, Mrs. G. Scott, H. Jones, A. H. Bement, T. W. Wright.

In steamship Alabama, from Vera Cruz.—Mr. and Mrs. Talcott, 5 children and nurse, Lieut.-Com. W. Gibson, W. Hill, Mr. Braniff, Mr. Metzger.

In steamship Havana, from New-Orleans.—Chas. A. Van Zant, F. F. Smith, Jas. Sullivan and 2 children, Miss Sullivan, G. Joure, wife and 2 children, Marie Dutihl and child, B. B. Howett, P. J. Nichol, J. Micholet, A. Lacoste, Daniel Volk, P. J. Delaney, and 30 in steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 41 | Sun sets..... 5 48 | Moon rises.. 12 00

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 12 23 | Gov. Island. 1 11 | Hell Gate... 2 33

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Feb. 24.

Arrived.

Steamship Geo. Cromwell, Vaill, New-Orleans 17th inst., via S. W. Pass 4 P. M., same day, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. Has experienced heavy N. W. gales from lat. 33 to 37. Feb. 17, inside the Bar, Mississippi River, passed steamship Gen. Grant, Couch, hence for New-Orleans; 18th, 10 A. M., 200 miles S. E. from S. W. Pass, exchanged signals with steamship Marmion, Hazard, do. do.; 19th, 4 P. M., 25 miles W. from Key West, signalized steamship Juniata, Hoxie, from Philadelphia for New-Orleans; 20th, 7 A. M., 12 miles E. from Cape Florida, passed steamship Raleigh, Eaton, hence for New-Orleans.

Steamship Havana, Whitman, New-Orleans Feb. 17, 8 A. M., S. W. Pass 4 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to C. K. Garrison. The steamships Monterey and Gen. Grant crossed at the same time, bound in. Feb. 20, at 11:30 A. M., off Carysfort, passed a sidewheel steamer bound S., showing Livingston & Fox's signal; same day, 12 M., off Cape Florida, was boarded by Br. brig Mary Boucher, 5 ds. from Cienfuegos for New-York, the Captain and mate sick; supplied her with medicines.

Steamship Columbia, Barton, Havana Feb. 20, with mdse. and passengers to Garrison & Allen. Feb. 20, 25 miles from the Morro, exchanged signals with steamship Hendrick Hudson, bound in; 22d, lat. 33, lon. 77, exchanged signals with a bark showing white signal with black W.; 23d, [illegible], exchanged signals with steamer Geo. B. Upton, bound N.

Steamship Alabama, Deaken, Vera Cruz 12th inst., and Sisal 16th, with mdse. and passengers to Charles A. Whitney.

Steamship Herman Livingston, Baker, Savannah 65 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamship E. C. Knight, Fuller, Washington, D. C., with mdse. and passengers to Smith, Brown & Co.

Ship Dolphin, (of Boston,) Douglas, Baltimore 5 ds., to Isaac Lohmann. Came to this City to finish loading for Valparaiso.

Ship Republic, (Brem.,) Schmidt, Bremen 43 ds., with mdse. and 1 passenger to Unkart & Co. Has had heavy gales from N. E. and N. W. for last 28 ds.; night of the 23d inst., the weather being hazy at the time, came very near running upon the wreck of the Dan. brig Christiana, sunk off the lightship.

Ship J. S. De Wolf, (of St. John, N. B.,) Durham, Liverpool 63 ds., with mdse. to H. S. De Wolf & Co.

Bark Maryland, (Brem.,) Steffens, Buenos Ayres 62 ds., with hides, &c., to master. Has had heavy weather the entire passage. Left ship Harriet, ldg. for New-York.

Brig Lorenz, (Aust.,) Breckwoldt, Ciudad Bolivar Nov. 20, with hides to Moller & Thebaud. Dec. 27 had a terrific gale from the west, which hove the vessel down on her beam ends, stove two boats and water casks, and washed overboard everything movable on deck; was obliged to cut away the mainsail to right the vessel.

Brig John Sherwood, Berry, Mobile 20 ds., with cotton, &c., to Murray, Ferris & Co. Had heavy weather, and been 3 ds. to the north of Hatteras, with heavy N. E. and N. W. gales. Feb. 18, lat. 37 50, lon. 74 20, saw a schr. waterlogged and abandoned, with nothing but bowsprit and jibboom standing.

Brig Renshaw, (of Bangor,) Smith, Neuvitas 12 ds., with wood and molasses to J. E. Ward & Co. Had heavy weather after passing Cape Hatteras.

Brig Gipsey, (Dan.,) Davis, St. Croix 11 ds., with sugar, &c., to P. Hanford & Co. Was 6 ds. N. of Hatteras with strong N. and N. W. winds. 21st, off Chincoteague, saw a large quantity of pine lumber, not long in the water.

Brig Sarah E. Kennedy, (of Waldoboro, Me.,) Duncan, Belize, Hon., 21 ds., with mahogany, &c., to Metcalf & Duncan. Has had heavy weather, and lost and split sails; was within 15 miles of Sandy Hook on the 20th inst., and was blown off in the late N. E. storm.

Brig Johanna, (Olden.,) Peters, Montevideo 62 ds., with hides to Geo. Meke & Co.

Schr. American Eagle, Shaw, Newcastle, with corn, bound to Providence.

Schr. Grand Pre, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Angus, Ponce, P. R., 14 ds., with sugar and molasses to H. J. De Wolf & Co. Schrs. Josephine, for New-York, and Julia, for Boston, sld. same day.

Schr. Jane Wheaton, (of Brixham,) Decent, Patras 72 ds. and Gibraltar 32 ds., with fruit to Geo. F. Bulley. Had heavy weather.

Schr. Sarah H. Merrill, (of Gloucester,) Rowe, Baracoa 11 ds., with fruit to master.

Domestic Ports.

BOSTON, Feb. 24.—Arr. steamers Saxon, Philadelphia; Nereus, New-York; brig Caroline Eddy, Messina. Below—Bark Courser, from New-Orleans.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 24.—Arr. ship Florilla, Callao, with guano. Sld. ship Enoch Train, for San Francisco. The steamer James Gary, from Baltimore, for Newbern and Charleston, is detained by the unsettled state of the weather.

HOLMES' HOLE, Feb. 21.—Arr. steamer Dirigo, from New-York for Portland; schrs. Ridgewood, for New-York; Derrickson, for Galveston.

Feb. 22.—Wind N. E. and fresh. No arrivals.

Feb. 23, 8 A. M.—Wind N. W. Arr. brig Jas. Batchford, (Br.,) from New-York for Halifax, N. S.; schr. Plymouth Rock, from New-York for Boston. Sld. steamer Dirigo, brig J. Batchford. Remaining, bark Courser, brig C. S. Tompkins, schrs. Seventy-six, G. H. Rowley, Lone Home, A. L. Kenney, P. L. Smith, Henriette Simmons, Col. Milnworth, Ridgewood and Plymouth Rock.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 24.—Arr. yesterday, steamer Raleigh, New-York. Sld. to-day, steamers Gen. Grant and Rapidan, New-York. The steamer Merrimack is on the Bar. The steamer Concordia is reported to be afloat to-night.

Miscellaneous.

THE SHIP DASHING WAVE.—Mr. Jones, agent of the large Derrick Company, has contracted with the steamtug Philip, Capt. Hazard, to attend on the derricks and ship Dashing Wave, sunk in the lower bay. The Philip went down this morning at 3 o'clock, with derricks and steam pumps.

SANDY HOOK, Feb. 24.—A schr., whose name is unknown, struck the wreck of the steamship Scotland last night. She succeeded in reaching Sandy Hook, when five of the crew left her, she being in a sinking condition. One man was drowned at the time of the collision. The schr. is loaded with oranges, &c.

LATER.—There is a sunken vessel in tow now off the Highlands, probably the same one.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 24.—The schooner L. A. Prince, with lumber for the Navy-yard, and the schooner Tennessee, with an assorted cargo, have both arrived at Norfolk from New-York.

A fresh northwest wind sprung up this morning, and the following vessels from Baltimore, which have been detained here and in the Chesapeake Bay, set sail for their destination: Bark Adelaide, for Rio; bark Agnes, for Rio; brigs Edith and Chattanooga, for Porto Rico; schooner Mrs. Mosley, for Savannah, and schooner Union Flag, also for Savannah.

The following vessels have arrived in Hampton Roads: Schooner Wm. Arthur, Capt. Andrews, from New-Bedford, Conn., for Baltimore; schooners George Adams, Ella May, Oliver Ames and Mary Greenwood, for New-York with oysters, had been since Dec. 25, 1866, icebound in the Chesapeake Bay.

The schooner Eliza Francis, Capt. Sawyer, from Charleston, S. C., for Baltimore, with lumber, reported sailing in company with the schooners John R. Dailey, for Baltimore, with timber, Paragon, for Jersey City, brig Anna B. Torrey, for Boston, and schooner Wm. F. Tabor, for Baltimore.

The steamship McClellan, from Norfolk, sailed to-day for Boston.

Spoken, &c.

Lelia M. Long—bark, (of Stockton,) from St. John, N. B., for Havana, Feb. 14, lat. 32 30, lon. 75 15.

Queen of Clippers—schr., hence for Porto Rico, Feb. 12, lat. 27 28, lon. 68 05.

Foreign Ports.

At Ponce, P. R., Feb. 9, brig W. Armstrong, for New-York 12th inst.; brig Rising Sun, do. do.; brig Albert, for do. 11th; brig Cassie Gray, soon for a port north of Hatteras.

At Neuvitas, Feb. 11, bark Katahdin, for New-York, ldg.; bark John Griffin, for do., ready; brig [illegible], [illegible].

At St. Croix, Feb. 12, brig Nellie, for New-York next day.

At Baracoa, Feb. 12, bark Hunter, for St. Jago de Cuba same day, to load for New-York.

At Belize, Hon., Feb. 2, schr. Bolton, disch.

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OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 191, Feb. 23, 1867.
11, 68, 18, 7, 30, 3, 57, 2, 16, 20, 72, 37, 5.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 192, Feb. 23, 1867.
59, 38, 56, 58, 7, 10, 42, 28, 46, 6, 43, 63, 51.
SHELBY COLLEGE—EXTRA CLASS No. 115, Feb. 23, 1867.
65, 26, 76, 70, 31, 58, 67, 28, 2, 20, 25, 32, 56.
SHELBY COLLEGE—CLASS No. 116, Feb. 23, 1867.
72, 19, 46, 15, 6, 50, 45, 28, 8, 23, 5, 77, 52.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway, New-York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.
$324,000 in gold drawn every 17 days. Prizes cashed and information furnished. The highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver.
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CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION FURnished in all legal lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, No. 176 Broadway and No. 153 Fulton-st.

LATEST FROM MOBILE.

MOBILE, Feb. 13, 1867.
Messrs. Marvin & Co.:
GENTS: We inclose Whitfield & Billups' certificate which speaks for itself.
Their safe had a severe test, falling from the second floor in the building corner of Commerce and St. Francis sts., it was exposed to an intense heat fanned by a stiff north wind.
The exterior shows where the iron frame work melted in several places; yet the inside is not touched. We have it on exhibition and would like to send it to you if you so desire. Send us another nine double-door for W. & B., with Combination Lock.
Very truly,
A. I. MOSES & CO.

MOBILE, Feb. 13, 1867.
Messrs. A. I. Moses & Co., Nos. 37 and 39 Commerce-st.:
GENTLEMEN: Our "Marvin's New Patent" Safe purchased from you, stood the severest test in the large fire of Saturday night. On opening it yesterday we were pleased to find the inside "ALL RIGHT."
It is almost needless to say that we have every confidence in the Fire-proof Safes made by Marvin & Co.
Very truly,
WHITFIELD & BILLUPS.

MARVIN & CO'S
ALUM AND DRY PLASTER
FIRE AND BURGLAR
SAFES
Are now considered the
BEST IN THE WORLD.
Principal Warehouses, { No. 265 BROADWAY, New-York. No. 721 CHESTNUT-ST., Philadelphia.

1867.
SPRING
FASHIONS.
SEE THE NEW EMPRESS
INVISIBLE TRAIL.
THE QUESTION SETTLED BY THE
FASHION MAGAZINES
IN FAVOR OF
J. W. BRADLEY'S
CELEBRATED
DUPLEX ELLIPTIC
(Or Double Spring)
SKIRTS.
THEY are the MOST DURABLE and ECONOMICAL as well as the MOST GRACEFUL and Elegant Skirt MADE in the world. Each Hoop is composed of TWO FINELY-TEMPERED Steel Springs, braided tightly and FIRMLY TOGETHER, thus FORMING the STRONGEST and most FLEXIBLE Hoop made. They will not BEND or BREAK like the Single Springs, but will PRESERVE their Graceful and Perfect SHAPE where two or three ORDINARY Skirts have been CAST ASIDE as USELESS.
FOR SALE in all FIRST-CLASS STORES in the UNITED STATES and in MANY OTHER COUNTRIES.
AT WHOLESALE by the Exclusive Manufacturers and Sole Owners of PATENT,
WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY,
Nos. 97 CHAMBERS and 79 and 81 READE STS., N. Y.
ALSO, AT WHOLESALE, by LEADING JOBBERS.

LACE CURTAINS, NEW STYLES FOR 1867.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY,
Importers, No. 447 Broadway, near Howard-st.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE, corner of 23d-st. and Broadway. There you'll find all the NEW BOOKS of the day and all the old standard works, and also choice English, French, and Scotch stationery.

GO TO THOMAS R. AGNEW'S, GREENwich and Murray sts., where you will find teas, coffees, fish, flour and everything else cheaper than any store in New-York. One-price house.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS
of the Georgia State Lotteries.—*Publicly* drawn and *authorized* by the General Assembly of Georgia:
GEORGIA STATE—EXTRA CLASS No. 29, Feb. 23, 1867.
65, 7, 45, 75, 33, 57, 5, 17, 23, 55, 58.
GEORGIA STATE—CLASS No. 30, Feb. 23, 1867.
24, 32, 68, 42, 46, 28, 35, 57, 23, 45, 49, 58, 47.
GRAND CONSOLIDATED—EXTRA CLASS No. 39, Feb. 23, 1867.
17, 74, 6, 22, 9, 47, 34, 16, 70, 24, 29.
GRAND CONSOLIDATED—CLASS No. 24, Feb. 23, 1867.
5, 27, 37, 42, 71, 54, 63, 47, 13, 11, 45, 60, 55.
McINTIRE & CO., Managers, Augusta, Ga.

DRY GOODS.

TABLE CLOTHS
AND
NAPKINS.
A very large and complete assortment at extremely low prices.
MILLIKEN & CO,
No. 748 Broadway.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will open on Monday, Feb. 25,
LADIES', CHILDREN'S and INFANTS'
CLOTHING and UNDER-GARMENTS,
made in the
LATEST PARISIAN STYLES,
at exceedingly attractive prices.
Broadway and 10th-st.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will make, on MONDAY, Feb. 25,
large additions to their
POPULAR STOCK OF CARPETS,
comprising
SOME ELEGANT NOVELTIES
in WILTONS, BRUSSELS, VELVETS, &c.,
at extremely low prices.
Broadway and 10th-st.

ELEGANT SILK SACQUES AND BASQUES.
PARIS MADE.
$15 TO $30, FORMERLY $25 TO $50.
Also,
A FEW CHOICE NOVELTIES,
Just received.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will offer on MONDAY, Feb. 25, large additions to all their popular stocks of DRESS GOODS at 25c., 30c., 50c. and 75c. per yard.
New Spring styles just received.
Broadway and 10th-st.

NOVELTIES IN SILKS
AND FANCY ARTICLES, AU BON MARCHE, Nos. 126 and 138 Rue du Bac, corner of Rue de Sevres. Ladies visiting Paris should, before effecting their purchases elsewhere, visit this establishment. They will find an immense assortment of every novelty of the finest quality and real cheapness.

IN ORDER TO MAKE ROOM FOR Spring Importations,
F. DE PERCEVAL, No. 739 BROADWAY,
opposite Astor-place,
will sell this week his Winter stock of Children's Sacks, Suits, Bonnets, &c., &c.
AT A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

FRENCH FLOWERS, FRENCH DRESS Trimming, French Kid Gloves, now opening at ELGER'S; also a full assortment of Ribbons, Laces, Embroideries, H'dkfs, Collars, Rufflings, &c., new style Skirts. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

LINENS, TABLE-CLOTHS, NAPKINS, Towelings, Hdkfs., Muslins, Blankets, Quilts, &c., at retail, low. GRAHAM'S Linen Warehouse, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, bet. Broadway and Cooper Institute.